

CAPTAIN FRAZIER SENDS DETAILS OF S.S. CHINA SEIZURE

Vessel Was Halted About
Ten Miles from Mouth
Of the Yangtze

3 PROTESTS MADE

'We Wish to Prevent Re-
sistance on Part of The
Germans'

Full particulars of the seizure of
Germans from the American steamer
China were received yesterday by
Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, local agent of
the China Mail line, from Captain
Frazier, commander of the vessel.
Captain Frazier protested to the
British officer in command of the
boarding party against the seizure
and the way in which it was made.
This protest with full particulars has
been sent to the proper American
authorities and will be forwarded
with a full account of the affair to
Washington.

The points made by Captain
Frazier were:

The British officer had no right to
board an American vessel with an
armed force.

He protested against the removal
of business men going from a neu-
tral port to a neutral port, all of
whom had passports showing that
they were not military reservists.

He also protested at the holding
up for 5 hours of an American vessel
carrying United States mail.

Captain Frazier demanded an ex-
planation from Lieutenant Steel who
led the party from the British war-
ship, for coming on board an Ameri-
can vessel with an armed party.

"We did that," said the lieutenant,
"to prevent resistance on the part of
the Germans."

The vessel that stopped the China
was the former White Star liner
Laurentic, now a British auxiliary
cruiser. Lieutenant Steel is the
same officer who boarded the Tenyo
Maru on her last trip to Manila and
took off eight Indians alleged to be
rebels.

Halted Ten Miles Out

Captain Frazier's report said that
the China left Woosung at 3 minutes
past 8 on last Friday morning. At
11.25 the pilot left the steamer and
at 11.49 the Laurentic was sighted.
The China was then about 10 miles
from the mouth of the river. The
warship ran up the signal:
"Stop instantly."

To back up the request, she fired
two shots across the China's bows.
The first was a blank and the second
a solid projectile. The liner hove to
and hoisted the American flag.

The party that put off from the
Laurentic consisted of three officers
and 19 men. Under Lieutenant Steel
was an officer named Newberry.
They with five men boarded the
China. All of the men were heavily
armed.

The passengers of the China were
mustered on deck. Their passports
and the ship's papers were carefully
examined. When the examination
was finished, the British took off 28
Germans, 8 Austrians and 2 Turks,
a total of 38 passengers. They left
one German who was a paralytic.
The mail carried by the China was
not molested.

The British officers told Captain
Frazier that they had been waiting
15 days for the China. A wireless
message—it is supposed, from
Shanghai—told them of the German
passengers on the steamer and when
she sailed.

The Passengers Taken

Below is a full list of the passen-
gers taken from the steamer:

Cabin

C. Breckner, Aus.	Anton Geri, Aus.
A. Camerle, "	W. Hinkle, Ger.
Dr. W. Eyle, Ger.	A. Plety, Aus.
H. Pokkes, "	W. F. Schuetter, "
G. Grotjahn, "	Ger.
Dr. R. Grimm, "	E. Siemssen, "
F. Weurth, Aus.	F. Schiefer, "

Second Class

A. Bach, Sr., Ger.	A. Klein, German
A. Bach, Jr., "	K. Kraus, "
W. Doering, "	K. Krausch, "
A. Frederick, "	P. Meinke, "
J. Gartz, "	W. Pigulla, "
A. Gerzner, "	L. Rospeck, "
J. Glickman, Turk	G. Streckfuss, "

(Continued on Page 2)

Kweichow Revolt Invade Hunan; Plunder Hwangchow And Chianyang; Join Tufes

4,000 Yunnanese Reach Kweiyang; Out-of-Work
German Officer, Capt. Grote, Off to Trouble Area

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 25.—An official
communique announces: A telegram
from Chikiang, in Hunan, says that
rebels from Kweichow have invaded
Hunan from Tungjen.

It happened that there were not
enough soldiers in Hunan and the re-
inforcements that arrived at Chik-
kiang were small in number, further
troops and guns being still en route.
The rebels, availing themselves of
the fact that Hwangchow and Chian-
yang (? Kienyang) were unprotected,
plundered these places.

The Government troops had to
safeguard Chikiang and Mayang and,
at the same time, make plans for
retaking Hwangchow and Kienyang.
For these purposes their strength
seemed insufficient.

Nevertheless, on the 8th, Com-
mander Yen Bun-hou, at Mayang,
defeated a number of rebels from
Tungjen. On the 11th, the rebels
again invaded Chikiang from Chian-
yang (? Kienyang), but the Govern-
ment troops again defeated them,
one officer and many men being
killed.

Rebels Join Tufes

The rebels, however, succeeded in
uniting with the tufes, returned and
attacked the Government troops on
three sides. Though outnumbered
and cut off from supplies and re-
inforcements, the Government troops
fought for seven days but finally
retired to Kiangko (?) and Mayang-
hsien, on the night of the 14th,
when all their ammunition was ex-
hausted. They are now awaiting re-
inforcements.

Chungking, February 25.—A mes-
sage from Kweiyang states that
about 4,000 Yunnan troops have
arrived and the majority have al-
ready gone on to the Szechuen and
Hunan borders.

A German officer, named Captain
Grote, who was here some weeks
ago, professedly seeking employment,
left for Yunnan on Saturday.
Kweiyang is quiet. The local
newspapers publish wild stories of
victories in Szechuen and Hunan.

Extend Gen. Feng's Leave

According to the Asiatic Daily
News, General Feng Kuo-chang will
be granted a further leave of
absence. The same paper declares
that Chang Chien is at his home at
Tungchow in Kiangsu. On the 23rd

Instant, Yuan Shih-k'ai wired him
asking him to come up to Peking to
attend to State affairs. Yuan has
ordered the Civil Governor of Kiang-
su to urge Chang Chien to proceed
to Peking.

It is reported that the situation in
the direction of Luchow, in Szechuen
is unfavorable for the Yunnan
forces.

The National Herald declares that
the Yunnan forces under General
Tsai Ao have been defeated at
Chungking, which has had a very
good effect on the situation in south-
ern Szechuen.

The Asiatic Daily News reports:—
On the 19th instant, a large band of
Kweichow troops again attacked
Chingtin and Colonel Chang Peng-
wu's two companies under Captains
Han Ching-yun and Li Mu-yuan.
Early in the morning of the 20th
the Kweichow forces again attacked
and Major Huang Chen-chun's
battalion fought against them up to
4 p.m. and killed several hundred
of the enemy. The enemy left
many rifles behind. The northern
forces pursued the enemy and
recaptured Chingtin.

On the same day, Major Wei-
tung's battalion attacked Matsui,
fought five hours and recaptured
Feng Nao-tao. They killed many of
the enemy, occupied Matsui finally
and captured over 80 rifles. Ching-
tin is on the left of Kintinsau while
Matsui is on the right of Kintinsau
and both are on important roads to
Kweichow.

Local Activity

The cruiser Hanyuan has been
ordered to carry cartridges and other
munitions to Canton. The Shanghai
arsenal is working day and night on
the manufacture of arms and am-
munition.

Situation in Fukien

A report from Amoy states that
over 2,000 Republicans or members of
the "Society for Upholding the Re-
public" are in the city of Shanghai,
planning to declare independence.
They have sent circular letters to
Amoy, Hinghua, Fuching, Yenping
and other cities in Fukien province
urging their fellow-provincials to join
with them. General Li Hou-chi has
despatched a regiment of Hunan
soldiers to Amoy. Foochow is quiet.
Southern Fukien is disturbed.

HONGKONG FINDS FUNDS TO MAINTAIN GERMANS

Has Another Batch of Prisoners
To Send to Australia; New
Protective Laws

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, Feb. 24.—Speaking in
the Legislative Council, today, the
Governor, Sir Henry May, said that
he would introduce a vote to cover
the considerable expenditure involved
in the removal of the interned German
subjects to Australia, including
equipping the ship carrying them,
besides defraying the entire expense
of their maintenance in Australia and
the preparation for their accommoda-
tion there. The Governor added that
there was another batch of German
prisoners now in the Colony and it was
proposed that they should follow in the
wake of their predecessors.

The Legislative Council passed the
first reading of a Bill making it an
offence for any person to possess a
false passport and for any enemy
subject to pass under an assumed
name. The Bill also empowers the
Governor in Council to intern any
person suspected of acting or of being
about to act in any manner prejudicial
to the defence of the Colony, or to the
public safety in any part of His
Majesty's Dominions.

TO SUPPLEMENT V. C.

New Medal for Immediate Recognition
of Bravery in Field

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 24.—His Majesty has
directed the institution of a new medal
for immediate recognition of bravery
in the field.

GERMANS SINK EIGHT MORE BRITISH SHIPS

Take Survivors on Westburn To
Teneriffe and Then
Scuttle Vessel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, February 23.—An official
telegram from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe,
states that the British steamer
Westburn (3,300 tons; J. Westall,
Sunderland) has put in for repairs,
flying the German flag and with a
prize-crew of an officer and seven men
on board. The cap of one of the men
is marked S.M.S. Moebien (? Moewe).

There were on board the s.s. West-
burn 206 prisoners from the following
British vessels: Flammeno; 4,629 tons;
Pacific S. M. Co., Liverpool. Horace;
3,335 tons; Liverpool, Brazil and River
Plate S.N. Co. (Lampart & Holt),
Liverpool. Clan Macdavis; 5,816
tons; Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Glasgow.
Edinburgh (?). Cambridge (?); 1,359
tons; Anglo-Ottoman S. S. Co., Ltd.
Belge; 1,165 tons; C. Doreas, London.
Luxemburg; 1,147 tons; Leith, Hull &
Hamburg Co., Ltd., Leith. Also 11
Spanish sailors.

Teneriffe, Feb. 24.—The German
prize-crew has taken the steamer
Westburn outside the port of Santa
Cruz and scuttled her.

The Weather

Strong winds or a gale. The
maximum temperature recorded
yesterday was 43.5 and the minimum
27.2, the figures for the corresponding
day last year being respectively 63.8
and 46.8.

ASQUITH REJECTS SOCIALIST APPEAL FOR PEACE EFFORT

Declares Snowden's Opinion
Is Not That of Gen-
eral Public

FOES NOT WILLING

Hollweg's Feeler 'Coloss-
al and Shameless
Audacity'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—In the
House of Commons, today, Mr.
Philip Snowden, Labor Member for
Blackburn, expressed his opinion
that the time was ripe for a move-
ment towards peace. He said that
the German Socialist party solidly
favored peace.

Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Liberal Mem-
ber for Eland, supported Mr. Snow-
den.

Both speeches were received very
coldly.

Mr. Asquith affirmed that neither
Member spoke for the public. He
doubted if they even represented
their own constituents. Certainly
they did not represent the demo-
cratic opinion of the country. The
country was absolutely united.

The Premier added that he wel-
comed the admission of Mr. Snow-
den that the conditions of peace
must secure the attainment of
Britain's aim. Mr. Snowden's real
contention was that there was a
genuine desire for peace in Germany,
but where was there evidence of
any such desire?

The Premier referred bitterly to
the statement made by Dr. von
Bethmann-Hollweg that Germany
was not an enemy of small nations.
The German Chancellor's pro-
fession of willingness to welcome
approaches from other quarters
could only be described as colossal
and shameless audacity, for he had
supplemented his statement by say-
ing that Germany had not shown
herself an enemy of the small
nations—Germany who had annihi-
lated and devastated Belgium and
who had done her best to annihilate
and devastate Serbia, Montenegro
and Poland.

Even the members of the German
Socialist party, who had courageously
maintained a most unpopular
position, amounted to little in the
case of a decisive vote against
credits.

The Premier reaffirmed once more
the famous statement made at the
Guildhall banquet, in 1914: "We shall
not sheathe the sword, which we have
not lightly drawn, until Belgium—
and, I would add, Serbia—recovers
in full measure more than all she
has sacrificed; until France has been
adequately secured against the
menace of aggression; until the
rights of the smaller nationalities of
Europe have been placed on an un-
assailable foundation; until the mili-
tary domination of Prussia has been
fully and finally destroyed."

Mr. Asquith asked Mr. Trevelyan
and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg
what could be clearer than that?
Mr. S. Walsh, Labor Member for
Ince, said that, until Germany ad-
mitted her wrong-doings, it was
premature to talk of overtures for
peace.

Mr. Stanton assured the House
that 95 per cent of the working
classes were loyal to the Govern-
ment.

The debate speedily collapsed and
the discussion was closed.

The Appropriation Bill passed its
second reading.

Floods in Holland Aggravated by Gale

In Further Catastrophe Houses
And Churches Wrecked At
Nieuwendam and Bulskloot

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, February 23.—A gale
has aggravated the floods and churches
and houses have been wrecked at
Nieuwendam and Bulskloot.

Greek Prince Wears Monocle Too



Prince Andrew and members of his staff

Prince Andrew of Greece, who holds a high commission in the Greek
army, like the Crown Prince of Germany wears a monocle. He is never
seen without it. In this picture he is shown in his motor car with mem-
bers of his staff, one of whom also wears the single eye-glass.

Crisis On Future Price of Whiskey Is Still Unsettled

'Nothing Definite' Says Cablegram To Local Hong;
Chinese Dealers Panicky

Though Mr. Lloyd George has
taken over all the distilleries, both
pot and patent, in Great Britain, to
aid in the manufacture of stuff that
kills quicker than whiskey and is not
anything like so pleasant, it seems,
if the big importing firms who cater
for the contentment of Shanghai
have taken a right view of the
matter, that Celts, Gaels and con-
verts here need not be unnecessarily
alarmed. They do not anticipate
any shortage in the supply, unless
the war lasts for a dozen years or
more and no immediate rise in
prices beyond what they have al-
ready jumped to on account of in-
creased freight charges.

A word of warning early in the
story. Don't think you can make a
fortune by setting up a still here.
The secret is in the water of Scotland
and Ireland. A still can be made
anywhere, but you must have the
right kind of water and the Whang-
poo isn't the sort. They have tried
in America and elsewhere and they
couldn't do it.

What follows is mainly assumption
on the part of whiskey importers in
Shanghai. Actually, they know little
more than anyone has learnt from
the cables. The big exporters in
these days are highly independent,
for they are doing all the trade they
can possibly cope with and refuse to
get excited over the troubles or
apprehensions of anyone.

The cables have been clicking
busily to them, but they are in the
position to say: "Never mind cable
answers. We can write and save the
cost." Thus, one Shanghai firm,
which considers itself lucky to have
been vouchsafed even the briefest
cable, received the message:
"Nothing definite."

The firm is still wondering whether
it means that Mr. Lloyd George's
annexation is not final, or that the
exporters' decision as to future terms
consequent on the seizure has not
been settled.

This firm's deduction is that, some
time ago, the Munitions Minister told
the distillers that he wanted so much
alcohol from them and that the
supply was not forthcoming as
quickly as he thought necessary.

Consequently, he told them that he
would give them so long to get ahead
at their best speed and make what
provision they considered necessary
to manufacture sufficient of the
potent fluid to carry on over the war
and then he would take over the
stills entirely. That period, they
assume, has now expired.

Beyond what whiskey may have
been made in that period, there are
the huge bonded stores and, between
the two, they see no reason for the
man who likes his nip to wander
round, dolefully whistling "Nell
Gow's Farewell to Whiskey" for an-
other purpose than that for which
the famous blind fiddler of the hills
wrote it. Of course, there is an ad-
mirable excuse for raising prices,
especially if someone creates a
corner, but that is where "wait and
see" comes in again.

As it is, there is a regular panic in
Shanghai, particularly amongst the
Chinese dealers and one importer
said he could sell a million cases if
he could get them right now. There
must be some thirst in China! It is
a case, however, of filling orders as
best one can with what arrives and
all the panics going won't hasten
shipments.

The numerous queries arriving
show that there is considerable doubt
regarding the association of dis-
tilleries with explosives. Well, it
seems that explosives go through a
wet mixing and washing process, to
be followed by as quick a drying as
is possible.

Water won't do, for the drying
takes too long, so alcohol has to be
used, which is why Mr. Lloyd
George, staunchest of teetotalers, at
the present moment has not any
kick against distilleries. Some will
ask why the huge stores of vodka
which Russia hardly knows what to
do with cannot fill the allies' require-
ments.

The answer is that Russia is prob-
ably doing her best, using what she
can and rushing the rest across the
sea to her friends. The alcohol in
the vodka, however, has been fined
down to make it palatable and must
be submitted to further processes
before it can serve the desired pur-
pose. So the stills are indispensable.

Pohl, Kaiser's Late Navy Chief, Is Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, February 23.—An official
communique states that Admiral von
Pohl, late Commander-in-Chief of
the High Seas Fleet, has died in
Berlin.

Britain Is Preparing Official War Record

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 24.—A series of official
descriptive accounts of past events
will shortly be issued, but it is not
desirable to make an estimate of the
enemy's losses.

SIX MILES FRENCH DEFENCES PIERCED IN VERDUN ATTACK

Broken Through for Depth
Of 2 Miles; 3,000
Prisoners Taken

LOSSES ARE HUGE

French Ignore Holding Of
Ground; Say: 'Make
Germans Suffer'

RETAIN HAUMONT

7 Armies Hurdled Against
Village Without Result;
Crush Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—An official
communique issued in Berlin yester-
day claims that an attack north of
Verdun, made on a front of six miles,
penetrated nearly two miles. The com-
munique also claims that 3,000
prisoners were taken, as well as
quantities of war material.

The colossal struggle is swaying to
and fro north of Verdun. Eminent
French critics say that it is not
altogether a question of holding
mathematically every yard of ground,
but of making the Germans suffer the
maximum losses.

Tonight's Berlin communique is
very brief. It claims the Germans
have captured the villages of Brabant,
Haumont and Samogneux and the
wooded district in the vicinity.

Paris, February 24.—The official
communique issued yesterday evening
reported: The German attack north
of Verdun has developed, as foreseen,
into a very important action, power-
fully supported. The battle continued
today, with growing intensity and was
vigorously contested by our troops,
who inflicted extremely high losses on
the enemy.

Ceaseless Bombardment

The Germans maintained a ceaseless
bombardment with heavy guns, to
which we replied with equal violence,
over an extended front of forty
kilometers, from Malancourt to in front
of Etain.

The German infantry, in great
numbers and belonging to seven
different armies, made a succession of
attacks during the day, between
Brabant-sur-Meuse and Ornes. The
enemy, despite all their efforts, were
unable to dislodge us from the vil-
lage of Haumont.

Our counter-attacks crushed the
enemy's offensives in the Cources
Wood, most of which we hold. The
Germans, east of Cources Wood suc-
ceeded in penetrating Wavrille Wood,
after a series of sanguinary attacks.

The enemy's assaults north of
Ornes, on our line at Herbebois, were
stopped by our counter-attacks.
There were no infantry actions on
the left of the Meuse, or between
Ornes and Fromevy.

The enemy, yesterday evening,
attacked south-west of Carsfar
Wood, south-west of Altkirch, in
Alsace, and gained a footing in our
advanced trenches, from which they
were immediately dislodged by a
counter-attack.

Our artillery made several
breaches in the enemy's trenches in
front of Steenstraete, in Belgium
and wrecked their defences on Vau-
clerc Plateau, north of the Alsne.

Evacuate Brabant-sur-Meuse

The communique this afternoon
stated: Northward of Verdun,
fighting continued throughout the
night, with the same intensity, on
the right bank of the Meuse, to the
southward of Ornes. In consequence
of the violence of the bombardment
against our advanced position at
Brabant-sur-Meuse, we evacuated the
village, under cover of darkness and
the flanking fire of our batteries on
the left bank of the Meuse.

A German attack against Samog-
neux was repulsed. A German
brigade again attacked Bois-des-
Caures and again captured a part of
the wood, of which we hold the
southern salient. All their offensive
against Beaumont failed to dislodge
us.

We dominate the ravine southward
of Herbebois. Retreating move-

ments, ordered for the purpose of preventing useless losses, were carried out in perfect order.

The Germans, who advanced only with difficulty and at the cost of heavy sacrifices, were unable to break our front at any point. There was a continuous bombardment between Ornes and Fromez.

The Germans in Lorraine gained a footing in an advanced post, but were immediately ejected.

A French aeroplane squadron dropped 45 large bombs on the Metzablon station and gas-works. A great fire was immediately observed.

Heaps of German Corpses

A later message said: The enemy, north of Verdun, continued, with undiminished intensity, to bombard our front from the Meuse to south of Fromez. They multiplied their furious attacks between the right bank of the Meuse and Ornes, leaving heaps of corpses, without succeeding in breaking our front.

We carried back our line on both wings to behind Samogroux and south of Ornes respectively. Our artillery replied ceaselessly to the enemy's bombardment.

London, February 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: There was artillery activity in the neighborhood of La Bassée canal and north and east of Ypres. The enemy's positions were considerably damaged.

On our extreme left, we shelled some enemy working parties. Last night, in grenade-fighting in a crater, we dispersed a party of enemy grenadiers. Today's report said: We sprang a mine opposite Hulluch, last night and occupied the crater. Today, an artillery duel about Bac-St-Maur ended in our favor.

Our artillery successfully bombarded some hostile works, near Frellinghen, on the Ypres-Commines canal and east of Boesinghe.

Captain Frazier Sends Details

(Continued from Page 1)

K. Goedecke, Ger. A. Schroeder, " L. Mechlin, Turk A. Schwartz, " I. Haas, Austrian K. Tolkmitt, " B. Hauer, Ger. R. Weber, " J. Janssen, " P. Zednick, Aus. R. Klein, "

Advices from Nagasaki say that Mr. Grotjhan had originally come from Kobe to Nagasaki to board the vessel. He learned that the China was late and fearing that he might be seized in Japan he came to Shanghai and got on board. He fell into the hands of the enemy with the others.

Twenty Germans and one Austrian left Nagasaki on the China for San Francisco. Most of these were missionaries who have been deported from the South Sea Islands occupied by Japan.

The Laurentic is owned by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company Limited (White Star Line) and prior to the war was engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade. She is of 14,892 tons gross register and was built in 1892. She has a speed of seventeen knots.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamokura M. Feb. 26

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Matsuyama M. Feb. 28

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Feb. 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamokura M. Feb. 26

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique, Mar. 1

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 5

Per M.M. s.s. Amazone, Mar. 15

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 5, was due at Yokohama on February 22, and is due to arrive here on or about February 28, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

The English mail of January 27 is due at Hongkong on February 28 and here on March 2. Expected to leave Hongkong on the 29th instant, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.

The French mail of January 23 was due at Hongkong on February 22 and is due to arrive here on the 28th instant at 5 p.m. Expected to leave Hongkong today, February 26, per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

An Elusive Street Lamp

There was a heavy sea running on Yunnan Road for the lonely wayfarer. Although the said wayfarer was illuminated even as a ballroom chandelier, the light was all within him and he felt the need of a guiding lamp outside. Besides he thought it might be just as well to embrace some friendly lamp post for a few minutes and rest his wabbling knees from the strain of the combers that were rolling along the pavement.

So the wayfarer made for the nearest lamp post. The thing eluded him. He made a dive for it and the post started off rapidly down the street. The celebrant was hurt—he was cut to the quick.

"Never," said he, "have I been so treated by a lamp post. From my youth up I have been good to lamp posts. I have embraced them—yes. But always in a friendly spirit. In my dealings with lamp posts I have looked them straight in the eye and talked as man to man. Never have I been so treated. Never!" And with that he shed a bitter tear.



Having brushed this damp sign of weakness hastily away, he decided to be a man about it. He would overtake the lamp post. To prove his reviving manhood he thumped his chest—and knocked himself into an ash barrel. Having parted from the ash barrel with some difficulty he took out after the lamp post which was just turning a distant corner.

It had never appeared to him (such, we are told, are the nefarious actions of strong drink) that there was anything unusual in the lamp running. It was quite in keeping with the houses that wobbled as he passed as though they were of rubber. But the Chinese constable down the way saw things differently.

"Halt!" he said to the lamp. The lamp evidently misunderstood because instead of halting it redoubled its speed. Thereat the constable gave chase and finally overtook it.

"Oh, I see" said the constable as he did so.

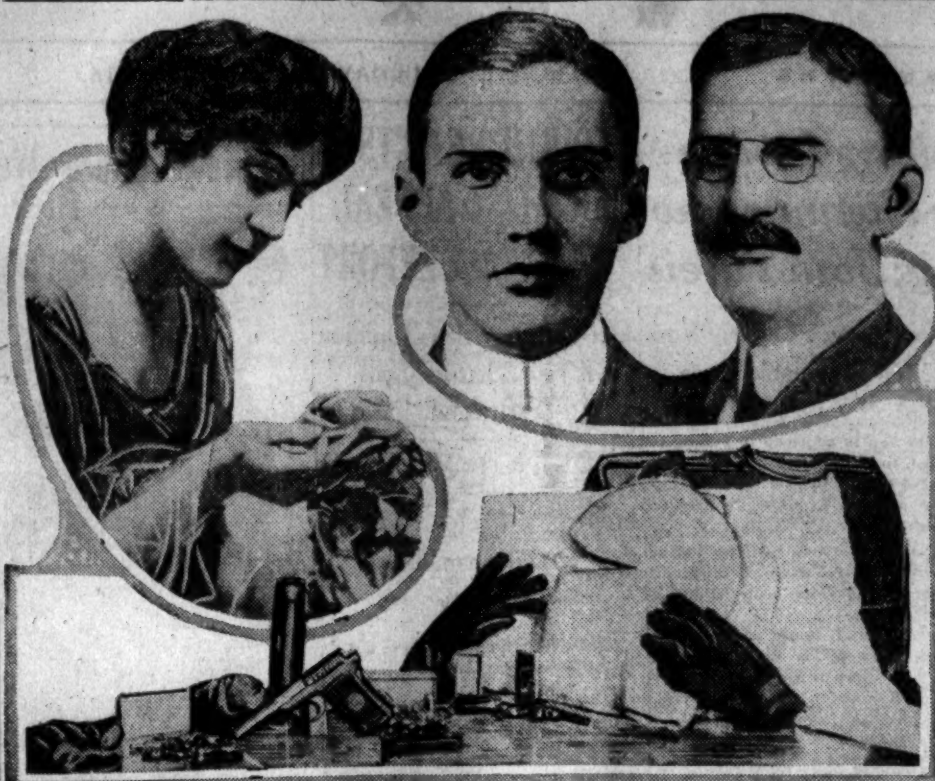
What he saw was Wong Ah-nyl and Wong Ah-sung. They had stolen the lamp and were trying to escape with it. The men explained that they were rascals but that didn't seem to the constable to entitle them to steal street lamps so he dragged them off down the street, and they got 3 months imprisonment in the Mixed Court.

But the celebrant? Nearly forgot to finish about him. Before the constable arrested the fleeing lamp, the celebrant had given up the chase and accepted a substitute in the form of a mail box. When last seen he had one arm about its cold waist while with the other hand he stroked it tenderly. Meanwhile he carried on an animated conversation with it, using the most endearing names known to his state of mind.

Not That Sort of Goat

There was an American assessor on

Principal Figures in Remarkable Chicago Murder Plot



TOP LEFT TO RIGHT: NELLYE DE OSSONNE, HERBERT D. UDDIKE & FURMAN D. UDDIKE. BELOW: MASKS, REVOLVERS & GLOVES.

Chicago, January 20.—Report is said to have recognized pictures of persistent here that Herbert D. Uddike and the girl as a couple who were married there recently. The boys are said to have confessed the plot to murder their father, Furman D. Uddike, millionaire grain and lumber dealer of Oak Park, their mother and their sister, after a dictograph, concealed in a garage, had been used to secure evidence against them. Revolvers, cartridges, masks and a rifle with a Maxim silencer were found in an automobile in which the boys are alleged to have planned their escape. It is said they planned to make the murder appear as if committed by burglars. Both were arrested before they could carry any of their plans to execution.

the bench. The cases had been monotonous repetitions of richa obstructions and wheelbarrows without licences. When they brought in Kuh Sui-shui, he asked what the prisoner was charged with.

"He got my goat," said Chang Ching-chi, the complainant.

"What's that?" asked the assessor sitting up very straight.

"He got my goat," repeated Chang seriously. The assessor was thinking of writing to the Smithsonian Institute that he had discovered traces of American slang in the ancient tongue of China, when further evidence cleared up his misunderstanding.

Chang said that Kuh had stolen a goat, of the billy persuasion, which he had hobbled in a vacant lot near his home. Other witnesses said that was correct, so Kuh was given a week's imprisonment. Chang promised, as he went out, that he would guard his goat more religiously in the future.

From which even the rest of us could draw a lesson. For verily we should guard our goats as a sacred and precious trust. Selah!

In Alsace, Germans Conquer 700 Meters To a Depth of 400

Greatly Damage French Trenches at Souchez; Airmen Also Successful

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, February 23.—Western theater.—The blastings east of Souchez, near the trenches conquered by the Germans on February 21, considerably damaged the French positions. The number of prisoners taken at this place has increased to 11 officers and 348 men. Three machine-guns were taken.

The artillery duels on the heights of the Meuse are continuing with unrelenting force. East of the Meuse, the Germans attacked the French positions between Consenvoye and Amance, which the enemy for one and a half years had fortified with all means in order to influence the German lines of communication in the northern theater of war.

The German attack, on a front of 10 kilometers, advanced 3 kilometers deep. Besides considerable losses of dead and wounded, the enemy lost more than 3,000 prisoners and numerous not yet surveyable war materials.

In Upper Alsace, the Germans made an attack west of Heidweiler, conquering the enemy's position of 700 meters on a depth of 400 meters. About 80 prisoners were taken.

In numerous air fights beyond the enemy's front, the German air-craft had the upper hand.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, February 23.—Russian theater.—Russian attacks against the advanced positions north-west of Tarnopol, mentioned several times in former reports, have been repulsed.

Italian theater.—On the Isonzo front, the artillery duels are continuing. Large fires were observed behind the enemy's lines.

Balkan theater.—The enemy have been driven back from their advanced position south-east of Durazzo. Berlin, February 23.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The members

their standpoint only after the hearing of the block's declaration.

The Labor party and the Socialists decided that they will name their program only if the Government permits the publishing of the Duma speeches by the newspapers. Otherwise, both parties will merely subject the Government to the sharpest criticism.

Reports from Salzburg state that the victims of the snow-slide accident were buried in a most solemn manner, in a collective tomb at Bischofsobren, where they were brought in sledges. The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, on March 1 will inaugurate a new kitchen for persons who fell into need by the war. The

papers comment with satisfaction upon this proof of American sympathy.

Reports from Sofia state that American physicians, Cornelius Webster, Dr. Tuna, Robert Parsons, George Logan and Dr. Paters, who are doing service in Lady Paget's hospital in Uskub, directed a letter to the Bulgarian press in which they refute the calumnies spread by Dr. Schlenz against the Bulgarian troops, expressing deep regret that an American spread such calumnies against a country where he could move freely. The physicians named further stated that, until now, they have not received a single proof of the atrocities ascribed to the Bulgarians.



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Many of Germans Now Fear Nation's Nerve Cannot Stand Strain Of 3 Years More War

Confident of Success in the Field, but Dubious About Whether People at Home Can Avoid Collapse; 'Where Will We Get Men for Our Industries?' they Ask; 'If All the Men Go To The Front Business Will Be Ruined'

All Berlin Turns From 'Gayety to Solemn Resignation to Terrible Losses—Mourning Women Are Everywhere—'I Too Will Soon Mourn,' Says One Wife as Ill Husband Returns To Front with Heart Weakened

By Gustav C. Roeder

New York, January 17.—A great change has come over Berlin. Eight months ago you could scarcely notice while on a visit to the capital that Germany was engaged in war and that she and her people were fighting for their existence. True you noticed a lot of soldiers, many wounded and some crippled for life, but the city itself, and the people, appeared to all outward indications as if nothing unusual was transpiring. The citizens looked indifferent. What a difference today! The Berlin people seem to have changed completely. Last spring they appeared a happy lot, with no cares to worry them, certainly not so far as outer appearances were concerned. Today you find only a solemn people—a people who appear to and who do realize what this war means to Germany and her millions. They are no longer the happy-go-lucky and carefree crowd. They are stern, severely so. They are no longer a smiling crowd. They are very, very solemn indeed.

It is not that they fear for the outcome of the war. On the contrary, they appear to be more convinced than ever that Germany cannot lose this war. They believe that she will come out victorious. They feel that victory is theirs already. But at the same time they have come to look upon the entire situation in the most serious manner imaginable. They know that the longer the war lasts the more lives must be sacrificed. They realize, too, that many industries must suffer, and that fortunes will be swept away if this war should last for many more years to come. They are no longer of the opinion that peace is to come to them in the near future.

Resigned to Terrible Losses

You can read it in their faces. You can hear it in their voices; you notice it as you listen to their conversations; you observe it as you enter the department stores; you see it as you visit the small shopkeeper. You notice it when you go to the banks and even at the crowded playhouses. It produces a sort of creepy feeling. You hear of nothing but deaths and still more deaths; of crippled and wounded and of men whom the war has condemned to end their lives in darkness.

How long will the war last, you ask? Nobody seems to know. They don't seem to care, and that appears the strangest part of it all. All they know is that they must win in the end, and that to accomplish this they must be ready to sacrifice all—every life, if necessary. They say they will gladly do it.

"And do you notice any great change in Germany as you travel about, as compared with what you saw last spring?" I have been asked repeatedly. A high official at the

Foreign Office in Berlin was among those who put this question. "The people are more solemn," I replied.

"Yes, we notice that, too," always came the answer.

Homes Reflect Feeling

You don't notice this state of affairs as much in public as you do when you visit the inhabitants of the largest city in Germany in their own homes. It is there, among themselves, in the private family circle, that you realize more forcibly than anywhere else that Germans have at last been aroused to the fact that they are engaged in a struggle for life and death, and that they must sacrifice thousands and hundreds of thousands more human lives before the end actually is in sight.

I have in mind a meeting with a woman and her husband whose acquaintance I had made years before the war. He is a lieutenant in the army. He served in the west and later in the eastern theater of the war. It was there where he distinguished himself in battle and was decorated with the Iron Cross. He was wounded. For weeks he was in one of the field hospitals in Russia.

Finally he was transferred to another hospital near the German frontier, and so was recaptured in the German advance. His wounds healed, but heart trouble developed. He is now back in Berlin with his wife and child, doing lighter garrison duty.

"My husband has been notified that he must be ready for field service again within a few weeks," said the Lieutenant's wife to me. "We only hope that he may be permitted to spend Christmas with us once more. We realize that he will not return home again. His heart condition tells that only too plainly. I hate to see him go again, but he must and that is all that can be said. The next time you see me I, too, will be in mourning."

This episode tells what is transpiring all over Germany. But with it all they do not complain, certainly not in public.

Some Fear Collapse

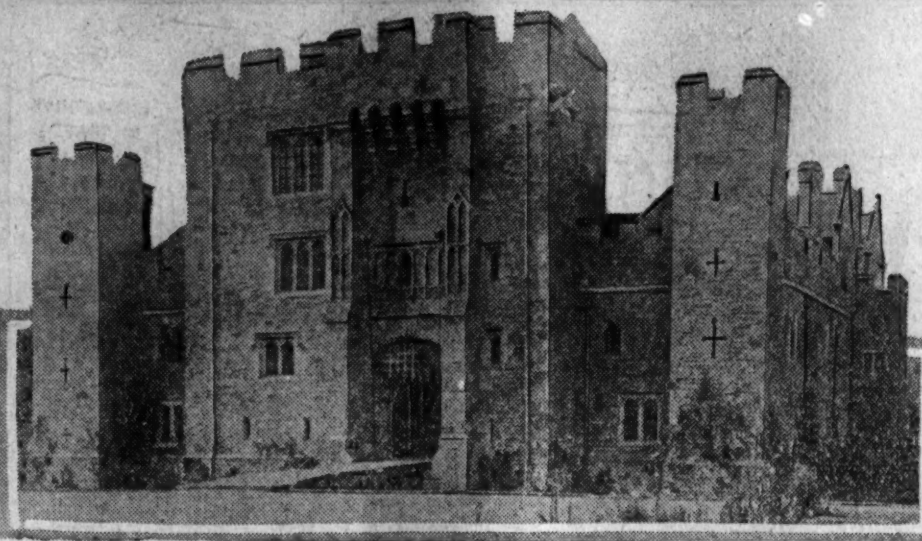
If this war lasts three more years as some seem to think, you hear it stated repeatedly, "we won't be able to stand it."

The people believe that the strain upon their nervous system will be so great that they must collapse under it. They do not mean to give you the impression that they fear for defeat on the field of battle. They do not; but they feel that they cannot stand this strain which such a war places upon them.

"Where will we get the men from to continue our work at home?" you hear them ask when they are told that the general outlook for peace is not a good one, that it may be three years before the end of the war is in sight. "Our business will go to ruin. We need men. If they all go to the front we don't know how we will be able to make out."

But there are still other indications that the Berlin people are looking upon the war in a more serious vein now than they did early in the spring of 1915. People have settled

Medieval Castle Now Seat Of Baron Astor



William Waldorf Astor, the expatriated American who was given the title of Baron in King George's New Year's list of titles, will be known as Baron Astor of Hever, taking the name from the medieval Hever Castle in Kent, which he purchased some time ago and which he has completely restored to its original condition. Hever Hall is one

of the best examples of medieval architecture in England. The old moat surrounding the castle, the drawbridge and the port holes in the towers have all been preserved.

down to be more economical than ever before. They eat much less today than they did a year ago. And, of course, they buy fewer food supplies. They are in training, one would think, so that the field service might not be as strenuous in the beginning.

The Kaiser has said that Germans must reduce their stomachs by cutting down their rations not only in food but also in drinks. And they try their best to do it. They eat more substantial food now than they did before. They drink less beer and wine and the majority have dropped brandy and schnapps altogether. During the entire time I was in Germany not only in Berlin but throughout the empire, I did not meet or see a man or woman who was under the influence of liquor, not even in the slightest degree.

Sometimes it would appear in Berlin today as if everybody were in mourning. And this applies particularly to the women. No matter where you go, in public places of amusement, in cafes or in the streets, you are bound to run into some one dressed in black.

In the beginning of the war the authorities tried to impress the people whose relatives had died in battle that they should not go into mourning, certainly not as far as garments are concerned. But this was one order or suggestion to which the home people did not take.

They insisted that they would wear black when necessary. It seemed as if some were only too proud to show that one of their relatives had sacrificed his life for the honor and glory of Kaiser and Fatherland.

Cafes Are Filled Nightly But so far as the public resorts and the places of amusement are concerned all are doing an excellent business. The cafes are crowded day and night. The concert halls are thronged nightly. The restaurants are overfilled and the theaters are playing to capacity houses. The opera is sold out mostly every performance and one wonders where all the people come from. The cabaret shows are well patronized.

Of the latter there are some where soldiers and sailors in uniform are not admitted. There are places where women are admitted unaccompanied by male escorts. This does not mean that these particular places are of a disorderly character.

For years and years Berlin has been known as one of the liveliest and in many respects freest cities in Germany, even in Europe. "Berlin bei Nacht!" (Berlin at Night!) is an old saying which means that Berlin never sleeps.

There used to be a large number of dancing resorts in Berlin. They were conducted in a most expensive manner. The women who frequented such resorts were of the best dressed to be found anywhere. These were the places where only wine was sold.

Not one of these places is open today. All were closed on account of the war. Not that there are not men enough in the Empire who could still help to make these resorts profitable ones, but when the war came and the military were placed in supreme command of city affairs, among the first orders given was that relating to the closing of the all night places. And they won't open again while the war lasts.

Dancing is prohibited during war time, not only in Berlin but all over Germany. Still no one complains. These all-night resorts made Friedrichstrasse, in Berlin, one of the most frequented streets. It was the highway for flashily gowned women. You could see more winking of eyes on Friedrichstrasse than in any other part of the city.

Walk along Friedrichstrasse today, day or night, and you won't find one of the old habits. All have disappeared. Most of them have left town entirely, while many others are locked up and in prison, not undergoing punishment, but merely detained by the police. They are employed working for the soldiers in the trenches. And, as one police official assured me, "they never were so contented before in all their lives."

Who but Germans would have thought of such a transformation!

Iron Money in Circulation

Just now they are circulating iron money in Berlin. It is legal tender, but thus far has appeared only in five-pfennig pieces. Almost all the old nickel five-pfennig pieces have been sent to Poland and other newly conquered territory, where the Germans want to get the natives accustomed to German money.

In order not to use up the supply of nickel, a good deal of which is used for war purposes in connection with the manufacture of certain kinds of ammunition, the iron money has been coined and substituted for the old pieces.

Gold is never used any more, and the Government since my former visit to Germany has issued an order that no gold can be exported no matter whether it represents German gold or gold money of any other nation. I was compelled to exchange my American gold money before being permitted to cross the German-Holland frontier. Silver money and paper money are in circulation exclusively. They are even printing one mark, or 25 cents,

half salary to their former employees. This continues until the end of the war. This money is usually paid direct to the families at home.

Then, again, so many people have suddenly become immensely rich since the beginning of the war. This applies mostly to those who are employed in furnishing material used in connection with the war. There are so many get-rich-quick families that some Germans are wishing that the war many continue for many more years to come.

In consequence of these war fortunes, the antique stores and the jewelry shops are doing a splendid business. These overnight millionaires find themselves so suddenly in possession of so much wealth that they don't know what to do with all the money. They are buying diamonds and other precious stones. They are ordering expensive and massive silver and gold ware. They are selecting oil paintings at random, and they are buying statuary, and antiques galore.

The money has to be spent because there seems to be no end in sight. They would like to invest in

automobiles, but just now the rubber is nearly all in the hands of the Government.

Hotels Also Crowded

All these overnight millionaires are flocking to Berlin. It is Berlin that sets the fashion, although not so much attention is paid to finery just now. They all want to live at the finest and most expensive hotels. The price is secondary. As a result of this sudden wealth of the hotels, and especially those of the better class, are overcrowded. The Adlon, where royalty stops when in Berlin on a visit, is so jammed that the management is compelled to turn people away every night. The expensive and exclusive dining halls are doing a land office business. The most expensive wines have been brought forth again.

Everybody wants to have afternoon tea. The lobby of the Adlon, where 5 o'clock tea is served, reminds one of a fair ground. This surely does not look like war. Of course there are soldiers and officers of the highest rank in plenty. Every

(Continued on Page 4)

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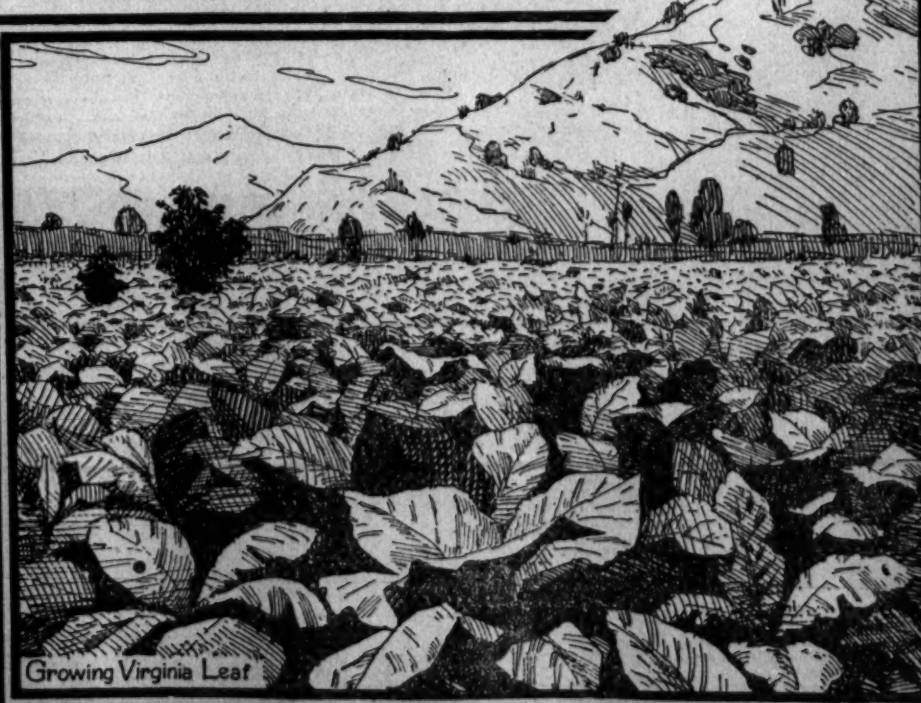


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GERMANS WANT FREE DISCUSSION OF WAR

Strict Censorship Attacked By All Parties In Reichstag

EVEN GOETHE DELETED

Time To Consider Nation's Aims In the Conflict, Says Socialist

Berlin, January 12.—The debate on the censorship is being continued vigorously in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag.

The present system of controlling the home press and the news service to foreign countries is being energetically attacked by representatives of all parties, who are virtually unanimous in demanding greater liberty to discuss question of internal politics.

All insist that the German people has shown itself cool headed, mature and patriotic enough to be permitted to look the situation in the face and form its own judgment on events and on the nation's problems.

Attack Political Censorship

So far as can be judged from the reports of the committee proceedings appearing in the press, virtually no criticism is directed against the workings of the purely military censorship. The Deputies apparently are convinced that the military authorities are the best judges of what may and may not be published without danger to the country. The attack is levelled against the political features of the censorship.

The authorities, apparently acting with the idea of supporting and encouraging the "burgfrieden," or political truce, among the parties, have gradually been bringing contentious topics of the most varying nature under the operations of the censorship. Goethe's Verses Deleted

Speakers complained that the censors had intruded into fields which had not the slightest connection with the military or foreign political interests of the empire. They complained too of the censors arbitrary measures and their lack of understanding for the problem of newspaper publishing. Even Goethe has fallen under the ban of the censor, who has stricken out quotations from the great German poet.

A representative of the Centre, who opened today's discussion, urged the military authorities to be liberal in readmitting foreign and German correspondents to the front in the interests of Germany herself. The great victories of the Serbian campaign, for example, had not been appreciated abroad, particularly in America, he declared, owing to the failure to permit correspondents to follow the operations.

A socialist speaker favored everything which would assist in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, but he declared that suppression of public opinion by the censor did not contribute to this end, but the reverse. Police Overstepping Powers

Harmful publication of military information must, of course, be carefully supervised, he said, and in this he willingly would trust unreservedly the judgment of the military authorities. He objected, when the police endeavored to force through, under the guise of war measures, policies which they had been vainly attempting to introduce before the war, such as police control of private meeting or prohibition of dancing.

This socialist speaker expressed belief that the time had come when discussion of the aims of the war could be permitted with advantage both at home and abroad. A great deal of nonsense would naturally appear, he admitted, and immature writers would probably continue to discuss the size of the roast before the rabbit was barged, but he considered that the advantages of discussion outweighed these minor objections.

The censorship acted one-sidedly and permitted the publication of the objects of the war, according to the desire of the great industrial leagues, but did not permit answer thereto; passed attacks upon the Executive Committee of the Socialists, but suppressed the committee's rejoinders.

Other speakers related incidents of arbitrary and excessive actions of the censorship, mentioning, for example, an attempt to extend the censorship to the official bulletin of the Berlin municipality because the municipality ventured in the interests of the food supply of the metropolis to criticize certain measures of the Prussian Administration. The newspapers, they said, had even been threatened by private individuals, who did not desire a discussion of certain interests in the press.

A National Liberal speaker lamented that the press had been forbidden to mention that crowds had gathered in front of the butter stores and other developments in the food situation. This gave the hostile press abroad an opportunity to circulate exaggerated accounts of alleged disorders, to encourage the people of hostile nations to continue the war.

It would do no harm, he said, if the press were permitted to let Americans know that the German nation could not be provoked with impunity. The National Liberals, Progressives and Socialists all introduced resolutions aiming at mitigation of the censorship. The Radicals asked the Imperial Chancellor to permit discussion of questions of business and internal politics.

The Liberal asked that papers be punished only after a preliminary warning with an explanation of reasons. The Socialists demanded that newspapers be suppressed only with the consent of the Chancellor in each particular case.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



SHINYO PASSENGERS

SEARCHED AT FRISCO

\$1,000,000 Opium Smuggling Plot in Orient Recently Is Reported

San Francisco, January 26.—Two smartly gowned women were stripped by women inspectors and searched aboard the Shinyo Maru on the arrival here yesterday because of reports reaching the Federal authorities that they had been involved in an attempt to smuggle opium into Chinese ports. The shipment was worth \$300,000 in Hongkong and would have brought \$1,000,000 here.

The women are Mrs. Ethel Rearden, 37, widow of a captain in the British army and a native of New York; and Mme. Emelie Declaire of Paris, said to be the wife of a man high in French official life.

Edmund Walter Hickrath, claiming to be a diamond merchant of London and the Rand, accompanied the women, and was also subjected to examination by Justus S. Wared, surveyor of the port.

No Contraband Found

No contraband drugs were found upon the trio.

All three vigorously protested their innocence and said they were the victims of an opium ring extending from London to the China coast. Hickrath declared that British police authorities in Hongkong were in league with this ring and that he intended to have the arrest and trial of himself and the woman in the Chinese port made the subject of an investigation by Parliament when he returned to London.

From the cable advices received here yesterday by the Federal authorities, the luggage of the trio was filled with 900 pounds of opium when they reached Hongkong on the Mithra Maru, December 2. Thomas Clarence Horne, valet of Hickrath, the Federal authorities were also informed, had been arrested in Shanghai, November 29, and found to have nearly 900 pounds of opium.

Imposition Is Claimed

Horne was taken to testify against Hickrath and the two women after their arrest in Hongkong, but left for London before their trial was concluded. Hickrath and the women succeeded in having the charges dismissed against them in the Magistrate's Court at Hongkong on the representations that they had been imposed upon and did not know what was in the trunk seized by the customs men.

Said They Were Films

Hickrath said at the St. Francis last night that he left London in November to buy diamonds in the Orient and became a fellow passenger of the two women whom he has known a long time.

Just before leaving London, he said, a commercial traveler named Sydney Cohan included Mrs. Rearden to allow him to include some boxes containing moving picture films among her trunks, and deliver them to a friend in China.

She consented, according to Hickrath, and knew nothing about the eight trunks containing the opium. \$500 Opium Fine

London, January 25.—At Bow-street, Sidney Cohan, twenty-nine, an American citizen, described as a cinematograph agent, of Duke-street, St. James's; Harlow Filbert Robinson, also an American, who described himself as a writer; and Thomas Clarence Horne, twenty-seven, a valet, were charged, on remand, with breaking the Royal proclamation prohibiting the export of opium.

The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and the magistrate ordered Cohan to pay a fine of \$500, or in default two months' imprisonment; Robinson \$200, or two months'; and Horne \$100, or two months'. An application for time to pay was refused.

In a statement to the court, Cohan said:

"I did not know it was against the law, but I know different now. I am a respectable man, and have good financial prospects in America."

SWEDEN AGAIN HITS

BACK AT GT. BRITAIN

Bars Wood Pulp Exportation—Action May Raise The Price of Paper

London, January 21.—Information has been received from Stockholm that a decree prohibiting the exportation of wood pulp from Sweden will go into effect today. This action is regarded as another measure of reprisal on the part of the Swedish Government against Great Britain for the seizure by the latter of parcel post packages for Sweden.

If the decree is enforced a great increase in the price of paper in England will result. A member of a prominent firm of paper makers said that almost nine-tenths of the wood pulp used in the country comes from Norway and Sweden.

The Daily Mail predicts that the decree will increase the cost of paper, although Great Britain is well supplied with wood pulp from Canada, Newfoundland and elsewhere.

"It may be necessary," the newspaper says, "to raise the price or reduce the size of newspapers."

In the debate on the proposed blockade Sir Edward Grey is expected to make an important speech. The Government will probably accept the motion to be moved by Arthur Shirley Benn, Conservative member for Plymouth, and seconded by Leslie Frederic Scott, Conservative member for Liverpool Exchange, urging the Government to enforce as effective a blockade as possible.

The passing of this motion by the Commons will strengthen the hands of the Government in its new policy. This may be broadly defined as a regular blockade and contraband policy pursued jointly by Great Britain and her allies.

Debate on Blockade Next Week

A question in the House of Commons as to how much longer the British navy was to be crippled in the enforcement of its blockade by the Foreign Office drew forth a sharp reply from Sir Edward Grey, who stated that free opportunity would be given for the discussion of the entire blockade policy next week.

The question was asked by Rowland Hunt, Unionist member for the Ludlow division of Shropshire. He wanted to know "whether the Foreign Office has been aware of the state of things demonstrated by the American trade statistics, and if so can the Foreign Minister say how much longer our

navy is to be crippled by the Foreign Office, the war prolonged and many thousands of men sacrificed."

Sir Edward Grey replied: "I understand this question is to be discussed next week. I must, however, say that the statement and question are grossly unfair and entirely misrepresent the facts. I will reserve any further statement until the discussion next week."

Wednesday of next week has been set for a general debate on the blockade of Germany by the British fleet in the House.

The statement referred to and criticized by the Foreign Secretary was understood to be the one recently cabled to London by the Washington correspondent of a morning newspaper. This gave comparative figures of United States exports to neutral countries bordering on Germany before the war and at present.

May Take No Drastic Step

It was immediately taken up by the London press as showing that goods are continually passing into Germany through neutral countries and that the blockade is entirely ineffective.

The promptness and sharpness of the Foreign Minister's reference to the statement was taken by some as meaning that no drastic step in England's blockade policy is intended by the Cabinet. It was taken at any rate to mean that if a more stringent blockade were effected it would be done with careful consideration for the rights and feelings of neutrals.

The French Government, it is rumored, following the departure of the French Premier, Aristide Briand, and his Ministers who attended the war council here yesterday, is not entirely willing to endorse the blockade because of the effect it is likely to have on public sentiment in the United States.



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Many of Germans Fear Nation's Nerve

(Continued from Page 3)

one seems to be a hero, for all wear the Iron Cross.

There are ever so many Austrian officers in their handsome uniforms. There are the military representatives of Turkey and Bulgaria, all admired, and there are the members of the Diplomatic Corps. It is an ever changing panorama.

You see the old Kommerzien Rath, Adler and his son, and their manager, Herr Kretschmar, gazing upon it all in bewilderment. They are almost frantic because they can not accommodate all their old customers who have been coming to them in Berlin for years.

The young men and women who formerly sold newspapers in the streets of Berlin have disappeared. The men have been called to their regiments, while the girls have taken employment in stores in place of the clerks who have joined the army. Today you see only old gray haired and gray whiskered men selling newspapers, also very old women.

There are many concerts given now at which the stars of the opera are heard, but nearly every one is for charity, usually for the benefit of some branch of the army and the hospital service. These concerts are well attended. One of the most successful ones given recently was for the benefit of the crippled and blind

soldiers, and members of the royal family occupied front seats.

Mme. Blanche Corelli, who years ago was at the head of the Corelli Opera Company in the United States, presided at the piano and accompanied all the artists, many of whom had been her pupils in her conservatory of music. With Mme. Corelli were her daughter, Miss Olga Corelli, a young coloratura with a charming voice, and Miss Viertel, a young Polish girl with a phenomenal voice.

Among the audience was Director Gustav Amberg, who founded the Irving Place Theater in New York, of which he was the artistic and business head for years. Just now Mr. Amberg is marooned in Berlin.

He represents the Schuberts, and his duty is to hear all the new plays and musical productions with a view of buying such as are suitable for America.

Mr. Amberg has obtained several of what he calls "the most wonderful musical hits ever known." He would like to take them to New York. There is no reason why he cannot journey there, since he is an American citizen and duly registered

at the United States Embassy. But he cannot take his opera scores along. The censor won't let him.

At the Foreign Office they tell Mr. Amberg to leave his scores for inspection. They do not guarantee, however, that he will ever be permitted to take them out of Germany, since the present military regulations will not permit any one to take written or printed matter across the border.

"And such wonderful music," almost cried Mr. Amberg. "If I only were back with it at Forty-second Street and Broadway."

There is a scarcity of taxicabs in Berlin just now. All the old horse cabs have come into use again. And such horses! They look as if they would drop from sheer exhaustion almost any minute.

Berlin practically swarms with soldiers. It reminds one more of a military camp than a capital city. Soldiers are everywhere. Almost all appear in field gray uniforms. All the officers wear fur lined coats. Everybody carries side arms. Many, too, appear in the streets in full marching order.

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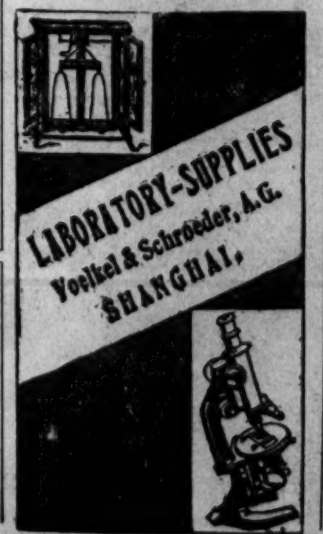
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Sporting News

Shanghai Revolver Club

The February Revolver Competition will close on Tuesday evening February 29th.

Revolver enthusiasts will be pleased to know that the "Shanghai Ladies' Revolver Team" has been formed and that the first of the series of matches will be held in March. As team shooting is a very interesting sport, the results will be awaited with interest.

Today's Football

St. Xavier's College Annual Match for the "Fast and Present Shield". The above match will be played at the Hongkew Park today. Kick-off at 2.45 p.m. The following are the teams:—

First:—Ed. J. Bretfeld, F. England, P. Oliveros, A. Meyer, C. Encarnacion, J. Remedios, A. Gutierrez, L. Encarnacion, J. Gloullie, (Capt.), A. Aguilar and H. Dawe.

Second:—H. Garry, W. Favacho, H. Favacho, A. Almeida, V. Elliot, V. Xavier, J. Gutierrez, L. Xavier (Capt.), F. Gutierrez, G. Silva and P. Xavier.

Referee:—Mr. G. Norris.

LEAGUE-DIVISION II

Manbury School v. Customs

The following will represent the Manbury School in their match with the Customs at Hongkew Park:—

Madar; Turner and Wittmack; Smith, Kabelets and S. Emamooden; Quincey, Gifford, Petterson, Hayward and T. Emamooden.

Reserves:—A. J. Maitland, R. Maitland and Jones.

Customs team:—H. P. Evans; E. Bradley and E. Schneider; C. J. Roe, W. Nash and W. P. Galvin (Capt.); T. Smedeen, G. J. Dickson, R. S. Smith, M. Hayes and H. Anderson.

Reserves:—F. Baker and G. B. Stormes.

Match Postponed

In consequence of the S.V.C. funeral parade called for today, in honor of the late General Samoyloff, the football match between "A" Company and the Shanghai Scottish is postponed until further notice.

Basket Ball

Last night's basketball games brought out a big crowd. The Buglers went under to "B" Co. and Socony, who did such good work last Monday, were easily defeated by the S.V.C. The following are the results:—

"B" Co. (24) Buglers (12). Baskets from floor by "B" Co.:—Meville 2, Geldert 6, Moore 2, Focken 2, Melville 4, Focken 4, Melville 4.

Baskets from floor by Buglers:—Sanft 2, Canavarro 2, Mitchell 2, and Olderssen 6.

S. V. C. (26) Socony (24). Baskets from floor by S. V. C.:—Crocker 6, Morrison 6, Crocker 2, Morrison 2, Crocker 4, Anderson 2, Crocker 4.

Baskets from floor by Socony:—Pennywitt 2, Hykes 2, Pennywitt 2, Hykes 2, Pennywitt 2, Hykes 6, Rasmussen 2, Hykes 2, Rasmussen 2, Hykes 2.

SINO-JAPAN BANK

According to Tokyo despatches to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), the bills of the Sino-Japanese Bank and the Bank of Manchuria and Mongolia have passed the House of Representatives, but in the House of Peers it is considered that it is not opportune to establish these banks until the situation in China is improved and the diplomatic relations with China become better. The special committee has not met on the bills as yet and it is feared that the bills will not be discussed during the present session of the Imperial Diet.

Manchester Chamber Free Traders Resign

When Memorandum is Rejected, Thirty Out of Thirty-three Directors Leave

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 25.—Thirty out of the thirty-three directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are resigning in consequence of the recent vote against their memorandum in favor of free trade.

TSAR IMPRESSES PEOPLE

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 25.—The Russian people have been deeply impressed by the Tsar's first visit to the Duma, which is a testimony of the Imperial acceptance of parliamentary institutions and evidence of the close unity existing between the Tsar and the people.

Man of the Hour In Wrestling World



Joe Stecher

New York, Jan. 20.—The eyes of the wrestling world are now centered on Joe Stecher, the "Nebraska Farmer Lad," who has come east in an attempt to substantiate his claims to the catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship.

A match has already been arranged between Stecher and Wladek Zhyzsko, the star of the International Wrestling Tournament now in progress here. Other matches are to be arranged later.

Although Stecher comes here in the wake of a great reputation, little first hand information is obtainable about him even from men who have opposed him on the canvas mat.

Charlie Cutler, ex-champion, who was thrown by Stecher in a match at Omaha, Neb., last Fourth of July, writes:

"Although I have wrestled Stecher, I really know very little about him. I have seen him only twice and haven't spoken more than a dozen words to him. To other fellows, as well as myself, who have met him he is as much of a mystery as the 'Masked Marvel.' None of us know exactly what happened after meeting him."

Stecher's strong point is his powerful scissors hold. It is said that he can burst a bag of wheat with his legs.

MESSAGES IN BOTTLE TELL ZEPPELIN'S FATE

'Airship Is Sinking and Crew Drowning' Says Commander of L.19

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, February 24.—The yacht Stella has picked up a bottle near Gothenburg, which contained two letters from the commander of the Zeppelin L.19 to his family. A third says that the Zeppelin is a hundred yards above the sea, her motors have broken down and they expect her to drop into the sea and a fourth states that the airship is sinking and the crew drowning.

Lord Derby Accepts Control of Aviation

Britain Establishes Joint Committee of Naval and Military Air Services

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Derby has accepted the chairmanship of a joint naval and military committee of air-services, without remuneration.

Neatly Caught

Ferdinand had two accomplishments—he could make love and use the telephone.

One day he was combining the two; and, as the message had to go through two exchanges, he suspected that he was talking to three girls instead of one.

Therefore, just as his conversation had reached the most interesting point, he suddenly called:

"Stop listening, please, exchange!" Instantly came two voices in angry response.

"I'm not!" they said.

When The Belgians Return Home

By Egbert Hans (Belgian Journalist, Recently with King Albert's Army)

If it were possible to personify the role of a nation, one might say that the glory with which Belgium has covered herself and the homage paid to her by the civilized world would make up for all she has suffered. As it is, however, those Belgians who are left feel too much the loss of their brothers, fallen in greater proportion than the soldiers of any other nation, to attribute to themselves, or enjoy, a fame obtained at such great sacrifice. Our pride is in those heroes who in the days of Liege made Belgium what she is today and will be as long as the history of this war is told, the champion of honor.

It has been said and written in all languages that Belgium has been the revelation of the war to the world, whereas before her territory was hardly known. In the same way, although it sounds almost paradoxical, Belgium has surprised herself in her magnificent display of patriotism, in the sacrifice of her very existence for a cause which in this century of materialism was likely to be called fictitious and out of date.

No Belgian was aware of the spirit of patriotic independence which a commercial ideal and successful and strenuous competition with other nations could not kill. There was very little display of patriotism in Belgium and most important reason was the origin of Belgium and her history for the last eighty years.

It must be remembered that Belgium had existed only since 1830, when it was created as a result of international politics. From the point of view of the great powers of Europe who made Belgium of such a geographical and political condition as would offer the least danger to each, this settlement may have seemed satisfactory, but very little notice was taken of the many factors which menaced the life of the new nation. 2,900,000 Walloons, of the Latin race, speaking French, were ordered to live with 3,000,000 Flemings, of a Teutonic race, speaking Flemish, a language having the same basis as the Dutch, but to be ruled by the same Government. All had to obey the same laws, and Flemings and Walloons were of an altogether different nature.

Under the circumstances, King Leopold I. ascended the throne of this new kingdom. There was little trouble at this time. The Flemings, although greater in number, were mostly of the poorer and uneducated classes, and accepted the supremacy of the Walloons. The injustice, however, began to be felt when this supremacy degenerated into domination. The official language was French, and in Flanders only the educated people spoke French. It happened often that the Government nominated a Judge or other official who ignored the Flemish language in a Flemish court and naturally discontent was felt.

It was, however, a long time before the Flemish movement began. Industry and commerce developed, and great proportion and the prospects for a material point of view were so bright that to this nation which had suffered so long through the different wars fought on her fields, all questions of race, language and rights were lost in the struggle for riches or prosperity, all the more, for these struggles were crowned with success.

This was, however, lost to change. Among the poor Flemings self-made men had made their way in different branches of life. Their eyes were opened to the magnificent history of the Flemish race which once ruled the world, and they began to feel that they were equal rights for the Flemish language in every way. There came, however, resistance from the Walloons and soon two parties were formed, all this being not a little complicated by political questions. There was good will on both sides, but there were fanatics also and severe troubles arose.

King Leopold II. made little effort to reconcile the enemies. He was a great King—too great a King for Belgium, which was too small a country for his ambitious mind. An unhappy family life lessened his popularity, which was never great. It is easy to understand that all this severely compromised the patriotic spirit of Belgium. Flemings and Walloons isolated themselves more and more. It was said, "There are no Belgians," and almost everybody believed it was true.

There was, however, a commercial Belgium, which began more and more to be known to the world markets. But while Belgium was winning the admiration of the whole world, there was an amazing proportion of Belgians who could not read or write. There was no law to compel children to attend school or to keep them out of factories until they were old enough. Something changed in Belgium when King Albert ascended the throne. As a Prince he had won the hearts of Belgian men and women, and especially of the poor, for whom he did so much. "The rich and great can take care of themselves," he once said, and poor fathers and mothers blessed him for the reforms of which they felt the benefit. When King Albert and Queen Elisabeth took possession of the royal palace, a feeling of love was born between King and people which had never existed before. At that time the question of languages had reached a dangerous point and all those who were anxious for the union of Belgium put all their hope in the new King. How would he act when faced by this problem?

King Albert always did the right thing, whether it concerned the merest trifle or the most important affair of State. I remember the day when for the first time he was open Parliament and to pronounce his first "discours de trone." Flemings and Walloons asked in great anxiety, "Which language will he use?" Never had Flemish words been heard from the throne. King Albert spoke his discourse both in French and Flemish and immediately took up that impartial position which he has always maintained.

In spite of this improvement, it remains a fact that to all appearances Fleming or Walloon might lose the characteristics which are his charm, but no. Once the work is done the thoughts return to Belgium and the desire to go back grows stronger. The Belgians will always remain Belgians, but when they return they will have added to their own abilities much that will enable them to make a new and even more beautiful Belgium.

On the ruins to which they return they will build more than merely a house to shelter them; they will build a "home" such as was never known in Belgium, the "home" which is the strength of England and many more great countries. It will be a great day when the sun rises again for the first time over a free Belgium. From all parts of the world Belgians will come. Their first thought will be to visit the graves of their fallen brothers, to whom Belgium owes all, and then the new Belgium will be made on such foundations as never were laid for any country.

Under such circumstances the war broke out. Our soldiers were fighting before we others, and perhaps they themselves, realized it. Every day brought us a greater surprise than the day before. We saw that after all there was a Belgian spirit and that the other saying was true: "Flemish and Walloon are only Christian names; Belgian is our family name."

Never will any Belgian forget the anxiety of those days. Belgium was neutral during the first day after Germany declared war on France—and Belgian soldiers did not know whether they would fight German or French. A Belgian officer, billeted in our house, when asked what was going to happen, answered: "We shall be the enemy of those who cross our frontier and the friend of those who don't." So it is that we are the allies of France and England, not by our own choice, but thereto compelled by Germany. That it is which makes the role of Belgium sublime.

And now has passed the second New Year Day which Belgians have spent in exile under German domination or in the trenches. These have been bitter days for Belgians, either in exile, or under German domination, or in the trenches, but none of them regret what Belgium has done, whatever be their thoughts, disappointments or hopes. It is only human that reflections should follow the spontaneity with which Belgium has acted, that questions should arise, questions of what might have been if Belgium had acted otherwise. And when we want an answer to these questions, we think again of King Albert and our brothers along the Yser, and then we know that there is only one answer: "He did right, he does right, and he will do right." We know well that King Albert and his few men decided the fate of Belgium as it is today, no more than that Belgian soldiers could keep the Germans back, but the great principle is the same in both cases, the principle of honor, right and justice. For this principle Belgians fight in the trenches, others suffer under German domination, and still others suffer exile. This Belgium of King Albert and his brothers is more than ever, and greater than ever. Moreover, this gives us a right to have the greatest aspirations for the Belgium of tomorrow.

It is certain that the interests of all Europe are at stake the fate of Belgium is a mere detail in the gigantic international struggle, and yet we feel confident, with a confidence justified by the knowledge of the accomplished duty. We know that our fate lies in the hands of our allies. As I said above, Belgium has not chosen her allies, but an alliance without precedent has been created between little Belgium and great England. We Belgians have confidence in England, although England may have today far greater interests to fight for than the neutrality of Belgium.

My confidence in England is founded on what I saw and heard during my stay in that country. I have confidence in the public opinion of the English nation, which is of more influence than that in any other European country. Would not the whole world rise in indignation if Belgium was refused the only reward of her sacrifice? There will be once more a free Belgium, but this is perhaps more important than anything, this free Belgium will be a new Belgium from all standpoints. As I have said, many situations in Belgium were crying for improvement, and one of the things which needed reorganization most was the education of the poorer class. In the rural districts the ignorance is astonishing.

In Flanders there is much superstition which is an obstacle to progress. This is all the more strange and wants all the more to be altered, because the Flemish people are one of the most intelligent of all the nationalities I know. I have known the head of a great factory who could not read or write, but had a most amazing memory. The commercial instinct of this same people is marvelous.

And that is why it is a blessing, even in the great sorrow, that so many Belgians, and mostly of the poorer class, are now dispersed as refugees in England, Holland and France. During my stay in England I have seen Belgians intermingling with English, and I have seen them develop. I have seen Belgian workmen hugely intelligent in the study of different methods from their own, and it will be to their advantage. For many it means the education which they missed in their youth.

Sometimes I have feared that the

Fleming or Walloon might lose the characteristics which are his charm, but no. Once the work is done the thoughts return to Belgium and the desire to go back grows stronger. The Belgians will always remain Belgians, but when they return they will have added to their own abilities much that will enable them to make a new and even more beautiful Belgium.

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News Briefs

The first concert to be given by Mme. Van Brandt, the famous Russian soprano, is to take place tonight at the Lyceum Theater. The program, which is published in another column, is full of good things, and this famous singer, who is to be assisted by the public band, under Professor Buck, is assured of a warm welcome from the music-lovers of Shanghai. Mme. Van Brandt has already arrived, and those few who yesterday were privileged to be present at a private rehearsal, are enthusiastic in their praises. A second concert is to be given next Tuesday.

A new departure will be made in the program to be presented at the Navy Y.M.C.A. Sunday at 4 p.m. All the men of the ships are invited to attend.

Tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock the address to be given at the International Institute in the new series of studies will be on the subject, "The significance of the term Allah as used in the Koran for the Supreme Being." This address will be given by a Mollah from the mosque inside the north gate of the city, Mr. Maï Tien-an. Those who take an interest in these investigations into spiritual truth will be cordially welcomed. Prior to the meeting the Museum with Chinese exhibits will be open to the public. A few very valuable exhibits, only lately brought in, will interest the lovers of Chinese art.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch held a reception yesterday evening to members of the American community on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. Among the visitors were Mr. David S. Rose, sometime Mayor of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Rose, the latter, who is a talented operatic singer, delighted the company with the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Dixie" and other patriotic American airs.—Peking Gazette.

A claim for \$112.29, with \$17.50 costs, was allowed by the British Supreme Court, yesterday, in the suit of A. S. Watson and Co. against Mrs. A. Allison for goods supplied. The defendant did not appear.

The Anglo-Chinese Cook Book, which is being sold in the interest of British war funds, is now on the press and will be ready about March 12. Blank subscription forms are being widely circulated. The books are in two volumes, one English and one Chinese. Care was taken to make the translation so simple that it could be easily understood by any Chinese cook. The volumes contain more than 1,000 recipes in English and Chinese, the reference between the two books being by means of numbers. The entire net proceeds of the sale of the books will be given to the various war funds during the continuation of the war and thereafter to local charities. The first issue is limited to 1,000 English and 1,500 Chinese copies. Price for the 2 volumes \$6.00.

Tomorrow being the day fixed as the Universal Day of Prayer for Students, it will be observed by the Sunday Service League at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Miss Ruth Paxton, Student Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, will be the chief speaker, while Dr. Fong F. See will represent the World's Students Christian Federation, of which Dr. John R. Mott is the General Secretary. The service will take place at 5 p.m. sharp.

Shanghai Irishmen, there is an additional reason why you should turn up in force at the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society to be held on Monday, at 5.30 p.m. There recently arrived in Shanghai Mr. K. Bagdon, an artist on the real old-style Irish pipes, which he certainly does know how to play and he is going to give a turn during the meeting. This gentleman will be a welcome acquisition to local concert talent, for he is as good on the Highland pipes as the Irish, knows all the national dances of both countries and others as well.



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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Anti-cyclone in northern China. Strong
winds or gale of the north
coast along the north coast.
Strong winter monsoon in the
south.

MARRIAGE

DILLON-PERCEBOIS: On Febru-
ary 5th, at St. Andrew's Cathedral,
Singapore, by the Rev. Archdeacon F.
G. Swindell, Bishop, Percival Dillon,
of Jin Seng Estate, Bagan Serai,
Perak, F. M. S., youngest son of
William H. Dillon, Plymouth,
England, to Cecile Norah, youngest
daughter of Monsieur D. Percebois,
Swatow, and Mrs. Kewley (nee
Percebois), Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 26, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Triumph of Conscription

(New York Times)

ON the first reading of the Com-
pulsory Service Bill in the
House of Commons the anti-con-
scriptionists, who had been boasting
that they would have 200 votes, got
105, more than half of them from
Irish Nationalists. The motion to
reject the bill was supported by a
beggary minority of 39, and there
was no division on the second read-
ing. Under the stress of an imperious
national necessity the British have
abandoned their long tenaciously held
tradition of voluntary military
service. While the right of the State
to compel its citizens of military age
to defend it is elementary and
unquestionable, a peculiarity of
crotchets of the English character
especially has made the exercise of
that right seem most difficult and
unlikely. Who would have believed
a few months ago that a measure of
conscription could be accepted so
easily, almost unanimously?

There has been tremendous thunder-
ing in the index. There have been
vapors of revolution. The nation
has waked up at last. Obstreperous
members have heard from their con-
stituencies. The popular feeling
could not be resisted. The great
majority against conscription in the
Labor Congress was doubted from
the first. It had a padded appear-
ance.

Colonel John Ward, an old Tommy
Atkins, told the House last week
that the vote misrepresented the
opinions of the trade unions, one-
third to one-half of whose members,
he said, were already in the trenches
or getting ready to go there. He took
the patriotic attitude of a steady op-
ponent of conscription who had never
foreseen the unparalleled perilous
situation which makes British
theories yield to the hard facts of this
war. More than half the Labor mem-
bers took the same view. Now, to
enable the recalcitrants to save their
face, Mr. Asquith makes the formal
concession that military shall not be
an instrument of industrial conscrip-
tion.

The Labor leaders' opposition on
this ground was hardly sincere.
The seceding Labor members of the
Cabinet came back, temporarily at
least. The turn-about of the Irish
Nationalists ought to stimulate
recruiting in Ireland, to which the
bill does not apply. Sir John
Simon, who made a great moral
demonstration by resigning the
Home Office, must be surprised by
his loneliness. Conscription was
going to imperil national unity,
and here is the nation substantially
a unit for it.

The vote of the South Wales
Miners' Conference against con-

APPRECIATING THE POTATO

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE Irish potato, like the prophet,
has not been without honor save
in its own country. It gets its name
because it saved the Irish from famine.
The French recently erected a monu-
ment to Antoine Augustin Parmentier,
the man who introduced it into
that country. It is most widely ap-
preciated in Germany where potato
meal is just now an important factor in
the empire's war economies.

In America, where it originated, the
potato is, of course, widely used, but
almost as much is wasted as is eaten.
Owing to its large content of water,
it is not profitable to ship raw
potatoes far. Practically all of the
other potato-eating countries have
invented methods of converting it into
meal which is used for bread-making
and stock food. In Germany potato
meal has been a staple for a century.

Now this country is beginning to
follow suit. The homely spud, long
neglected, is being pushed into the
spotlight of science. Ways to dry it
and dehydrate it and pulverize it, so
that it may be preserved indefinitely
and shipped to the ends of the earth,
are being devised. Its varieties are
being multiplied so that there will be
one suited to every section of the
country. New ways of cooking it are
constantly coming to the fore. We
now have potato meal, potato bread,
potato muffins and potato pudding. It
looks as though the potato was deter-
mined to masquerade in every dish on
the bill of fare.

The climax of the potato's glory
will be reached in a few weeks when
the department of agriculture will
hold an extensive potato show in one
of its new buildings. Here will be
placed on exhibition all the different
varieties of potatoes which the govern-
ment experts have succeeded in pro-
ducing, together with full data upon
the conditions of climate and soil to
which they are adapted. If there is
any sort of a potato which you can
raise in your backyard or on your
farm, go to the government potato
show and you will find it there.

The department of agriculture is
now observing and studying the
potato from many angles. On its ex-
perimental farm at Arlington it has
erected a plant for drying potatoes
and grinding them into meal for stock
food. So far the experiment has not
been a complete success. The ap-
paratus consists in a potato-washing
machine which was purchased from
Germany, and a traveling wire screen
for drying the pulp by passing it over
steam-heated pipes.

The perfection of a practicable ap-
paratus for doing this work will be
worth many millions to American
agriculture. From 10 to 20 per cent.
of the American potato crop is wasted
every year because it is not good
enough for table uses and there is no
means of preserving it for stock food
or converting it into flour.

The problem in this country is to
produce the stock meal cheaply
enough so that the farmer can sell it
at a profit. The government experts
believe that the producer would get
about twenty cents a bushel for
potatoes which were ultimately used
in that form. This price would not
make it profitable to cultivate them in
many sections of the country for use
as stock food alone. It would, how-
ever, make it possible for the farmer
to get something for his culls, and by
sorting more thoroughly, to put a
higher grade of potato on the market
for table use.

There is one commercial organiza-
tion in this country which has for its
object the manufacture of potato meal.
This concern is experimenting with

the various drying and grinding pro-
cesses with a view to establishing a
string of "community potato mills,"
in sections where the production is
heaviest and hence the waste great-
est. The idea seems to be a large one
and ought to be worth a great deal
both to the promoters and the farmers.
At present, however, the experiments
are rather at a standstill because
Germany is about the only source of
potato machines and the war has put
her out of the market.

The German method of handling
potatoes is more elaborate than any of
those tried in America. In Germany
the potatoes are first washed, then
cooked in a steam vat and crushed be-
tween rollers. The resultant pulp is
passed through heated steel cylinders
which are perforated so that they
press the product into flat cakes.
These cakes may be ground up fine
and made into flour. Potato bread
has been a staple in Germany for over
a century.

Experiments in the use of potatoes
as a breadstuff are being carried on
in this country by the Michigan State
Agricultural College. The Michigan
cooks have produced a sort of potato
bun which is declared to be quite a
delicacy.

In this country, of course, our
bumper wheat crops make it unneces-
sary to use substitutes for breadstuff.
The high cost of living in this coun-
try, however, is traceable largely to
our national extravagance and waste-
fulness, of which allowing 20 per cent.
of our potato crop to rot on the ground
is a fair sample. If we ate more
potato bread we might not have to
pay so much for beefsteak.

Germany produces about four times
as many potatoes as the United States.
This immense crop is used for a wide
variety of purposes. Not only is the
vegetable eaten fresh and made into
bread, but alcohol for industrial pur-
poses and in the form of brandy, and
starch are manufactured from them.

The Department of Agriculture is
encouraging the farmer to grow
specific varieties of potatoes which
are suited for special purposes. In
this way, a higher market price may
be commanded. Thus the making of
potato chips requires a dry, hard
potato which will absorb a minimum
of grease. Highclass hotels and
restaurants soon find that in order to
maintain the reputation of their
cuisines they must always obtain the
same sort of a high-grade potato.

Some potatoes, for example, will bake
much better than others, while potato
salad may require yet a different sort.

The French are almost as enthusias-
tic potato eaters as the Germans.
Parmentier, who introduced the potato
into France, was captured by the
Prussians in 1796. At that time the
potato had recently been introduced
into Europe from Peru, and it was
being extensively cultivated in Ger-
many. After the war was over,
France was impoverished and offered
a price for the discovery of a new
vegetable that would serve as a suit-
able food-stuff. Parmentier, recollect-
ing the succulent tubers he had eaten
in Prussia, brought forward the
potato, and a large field was planted
with them under the direction of the
government. A guard of soldiers was
placed around the young potato plants,
and this greatly excited the curiosity
of the peasants. "When the potatoes
got ripe they crept through the lines
of sentries at night and gathered the
strange vegetables, which no doubt
tasted all the sweeter for being both
new and stolen. So the potato quickly
became popular in France and potato
bread is a staple there as well as in
Germany.

Correspondence

The Shanghai Race Club And French Red Cross

Following the Hon. Charles Russell's
letter of January 18, the appended
letter has been received from "Croix
Rouge Française—Comité de Londres."

London, January 25, 1916.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir—We have received today,
by the courtesy of the British Red
Cross, a cheque for £88.18.3 being a
donation from your Club to the funds
of the French Red Cross.

I am requested by La Vicomtesse de
la Panouse on behalf of the French
Ambassador and the whole Comité
most cordially to thank you, and
through you every member of your
Club who has contributed towards this
splendid addition to our funds. It
comes at a time when the long months
of war have depleted the coffers of all
Red Cross Societies and when the
burden of the war itself are beginning
to weigh heavily upon those who
hitherto have been able to support this
movement. It is, however, not only
the amount of the donation but the
fact that it comes from a distant out-
post of the Allied Nations which is so
very cheering to those engaged in
what at times seems an overwhelming
task.

I enclose official receipt herewith and
with sincere expressions of gratitude,
Believe me, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
D. H. ILLINGWORTH,
Director General.

The Searchlight



Sailing Through The Canal

ONE of the effects of the Panama Canal is to increase the traffic of
sailing vessels by diminishing the amount of time required for their
trips. The barkentine, John C. Meyer, sailing a few weeks ago from
San Francisco with a cargo of lumber for Quebec, saved fifty days
as compared with the former route around Cape Horn.

It had been feared that the canal was not well adapted to the use
of sailing vessels but this has been proved a mistake. The Bell and
The Daylight, the two largest sailing vessels afloat, have made several
trips through the canal with cargoes for the Orient.

The Canal Commission has become so impressed with the amount
of sailing vessel traffic that it has arranged with the Navy Department
to have provided a complete equipment of the newest hydrographic
charts. These have been placed in stations at each end of the canal
where they can be consulted by sailing captains free of charge. The
latest weather bulletins will also indicate to them the storms likely to
be encountered in their voyages.

A Veteran Volunteer

Man of 76 at the Front

The following despatch has been
received from the correspondent of the
British press with the French Army:—

We were at lunch in a quiet little
town ten miles behind the French
lines. One of our party, who had
just returned from the trenches, had
not put in an appearance. We waited
for him, and when he at last came
he remarked: "I am sorry to be late
but I have just found something
extraordinary in this old *Journal
Officiel*. It is anything but usual
to find interesting reading in the
official gazette of the Republic, but we
had to admit that the paragraph
under the heading of "Mentioned in
Despatches," which he showed us was
certainly extraordinary:—

Corporal Surruque (Charles), No.
5131, Company, 6th Regiment of
Engineers, veteran of 1870, Knight of
the Legion of Honor, volunteered for
the duration of the war at the age of
76, asked to be sent to the front as a
sapper, shares without any sign of
physical weakness all the work
carried on by his company, both by
day and by night, under the enemy's
fire; a most conscientious soldier, and
a model to his younger comrades of
discipline, energy, and keenness.

Our first thought was that the
solemn *Journal Officiel* had been guilty
of a misprint, and had given the cor-
poral 76 years instead of 67, and a
keen argument broke out on the point.
Was it conceivable that a man of 76
could really stand the hardships of the
campaign? The argument ended with
the suggestion that as the veteran's
company was in that district and at
no great distance off, we should go
and find him and see for ourselves.
So we set out and found that particular
company of Engineers in a small
village just behind the lines, which
had been heavily bombarded only a
few hours before.

We asked a sturdy sapper whether
he knew where Corporal Surruque
was. "He may be here now," he said,
and began a series of inquiries at the
doors of the ruined houses near by.
But the corporal was not there; he
was at work—no one was quite sure
where, but they thought it was in a
quarry. The whereabouts of the
quarry seemed indefinite but we deter-
mined, if it were possible, to run it
to earth.

Our search took a long time; it
marked no quarries at all in that
neighborhood and we had almost
given it up, after wandering for an
hour through a pathless wood, when
suddenly we came across a small man
with a white beard, with a pickaxe over
his shoulder. "He is a sapper," said
one of the officers, "and a corporal.
Perhaps it is Surruque himself." The
officer proved to be right. At first the
corporal seemed overpowered at the
thought that anyone was looking for
him. However, when we asked the
privilege of a few minutes' conversa-
tion, he led us to an underground
shelter through the roof of which
drops of water were falling profusely.
There the corporal, in the simplest and
most modest way, gave us a brief
account of his life. With his pointed
beard and white moustache and fresh
complexion, he looked as active as a
man of forty.

Work as Mayor of Auxerre
In private life, he told us, he is a
civil engineer, and regularly walks
many miles to superintend the con-
struction and upkeep of light railways
in his district. A twenty miles walk
is mere child's play to him. For twelve
years before the war, he was the
mayor in his native town of Auxerre,
the capital of the Department of the
Yonne, and a place of over 17,000
inhabitants. He was not a little proud
of having drawn the plans of the
Arras-Etampes branch railway in 1872.
In that year he turned the first sod
of the station at Saint Pol-en-Ternoise,
in the very same district where, forty
four years later, he was to use the

pickaxe again as a simple private of
sappers.

In the war of 1870 Corporal Sur-
ruque served in the army of General
Faidherbe. Military engineers were
very scarce at that time, and Surruque
had been called up as a civil engineer
and given the rank of captain.

He was twice mentioned in des-
patches. After the war he occupied
himself with municipal affairs in his
native town, and Auxerre owes much
to him for his excellent administration
as mayor.

"When you joined your company,"
an officer asked him, "I suppose your
men knew you were? Your
Legion of Honor must have given them
a hint?"

"No," said the corporal, "because
you see, as a matter of fact, I never
wore my red ribbon until I had earned
the Croix de Guerre to put beside it.
They know very little about me and I
shall not tell them anything. I am
simply Surruque, who does his bit
of trenching just the same as all the
rest, and that is all. At such a time
as the present whatever we may have
done as civilians doesn't count, and
that is why I volunteered."

"After the declaration of war I was
very busy with relief work at Auxerre,
but I found there were plenty of
people to do that, and it is excellent
work for women. With a man who
has any physical strength left worth
using, there can be no doubt—let him
go to the front. So I passed the
medical examination, and they had to
accept me. Then, after three months'
training, I went to the front at the
beginning of July, and there I have
been ever since."

"I took my part in all the pre-
parations for offensive in September
last, and I was made corporal on
October 1. I was really surprised that
they gave me the Croix de Guerre, for
I have done nothing for it. I have
done much less than the men who have
been here since the beginning of the
war. I know, of course, that they
have decorated me because of my age,
but really age doesn't count with me,
and I am rather ashamed when I
think of all the men who have received
no recognition of more important
services."

A Counsel of Folly

When the United States Govern-
ment warns Americans to keep out of
Northern Mexico, the Administra-
tion's critics exhaust the vituperative
resources of the English language in
denouncing such "pusillanimous" con-
duct. But when the British Govern-
ment, through its Ambassador in
Washington, warns its subjects out of
Northern Mexico, that, presumably, is
evidence of the care with which Great
Britain seeks to protect her people.

The Chihuahua massacre is a
ghastly enough affair at best without
the spectacle of American politicians
trying to capitalize the corpses for
partisan purposes. That Carranza is
making every effort to punish the
guilty is not open to denial, and the
worst that can be said for the
responsibility of his Government is
that some of its officials in Chihuahua
were much too confident that they
were in full control of the adjacent
country.

To talk intervention at such a time
as this is to insist that all the military
forces of the United States shall be
locked up in Mexico during the most
critical period of modern history.
That might please the European
belligerents, that have controversies
with this country, but there is little
danger that either the Administration
or Congress will lend itself to such a
counsel of folly.—New York World.

Fashion

By James J. Montague
When the frigid gales of Winter
Shake your clattering, chattering
slats
Spring is here; and we can prove it
By the style in women's hats.

My War Time Trip To London Town Homeward Bound (Continued)

By Domino

WE got into Europe on a Friday.
The crossing of the Urala was
intensely interesting. From the car-
riage window you could see the line
bending round hill after hill in its
ascent. The whole country was
covered with fir trees and these were
all tipped with snow. The sun shining
upon them at early morn gave a faint
pink glow to the eyes and this gradually
merged into a gorgeous amber as the
day passed. The absence of all kinds
of life was remarkable. Here and
there the footprints of animals could
be plainly seen but for two whole days
not a moving creature was to be
noticed.

The beauty of this part was only
beaten by the scenery between
Christiania and Bergen. On this
twelve hour Norwegian run every
delight that the eye could desire was
gratified. High hills covered with
woods and snow, frozen lakes with the
prettiest little cottages dotted by the
shores, waterfalls, at places dashing
their torrents on to a frozen river, or
with huge hanging icicles threatening
the ravine below—all combined to
prove Norway's claim to be "the most
picturesque little country in Europe."
But this is anticipating.

There is a little church at Bou-
station some 34 hours away from
Petrograd—right on the platform.
The train stops long enough for the
traveler to purchase his candle and
place it in honor of his patron saint.
The singing—by a choir consisting of
4 men, one tenor and three basses and

no organ—was beautiful. The grand
old plain song tones seemed to float
sympathetically into all parts of the
artistic building.

From the time you leave the Urala
until you get to Petrograd the scenery
calls for no remarks at all unless it is
summed up in the words "being deadly
uninteresting and the capital is there-
fore eagerly looked for. We arrived
14 hours late and at 2 a.m. on a Sun-
day morning. On my way back I had
to spend nearly 5 days there and
conditions must form the subject of
another chat later. Up to this point
travelling was simple but our troubles
began after leaving the Finland
station (Petrograd) for our run to the
head of the gulf of Bothnia. Customs
and passports were much in evidence
before we had got an hour on the
journey. Everyone had to get out
of the train, open luggage, subject it
to the unkindest treatment, then
retire to a room where all kinds of
questions had to be answered on
special forms and there wait until
called for. When your name was
sounded you went into another room
to find yourself facing Russian officers
on all sides. You were asked to render
up all gold—they gave you paper
money in return—and show all corres-
pondence.

This process was gone through
again at Tornéa only here they tore all
your letters up whether they were love
epistles or not—and at this bleak spot
too we waited 8 solid hours through
the night. The journey from Tornéa
to Haparanda—only about 20 minutes
(Continued on Page 7)



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By Frederic J. Haskin

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The Story of the Emerald

By Garrett P. Serviss

A CORRESPONDENT asks where emeralds originally came from; whether they are next in hardness to the diamond, and which are the most valuable.

The ancients obtained their emeralds mainly from Upper Egypt, along the western borders of the Red Sea. But since the discovery of America the principal source of fine emeralds has been at Muzo, near Bogota, in the Republic of Colombia, where a mine has been worked for the last three centuries.

Emeralds do not rank next to the diamond in hardness, that place of honor being taken by sapphires. They may dispute the third place with topaz, but they are more certainly ranked fourth, coming between quartz and topaz. It is usual to reckon the hardness of minerals on



a scale of 10. The diamond stands at the top, with 10 points; the sapphire is credited with 9 points, the topaz with 8, the emerald with 7½ to 8, and quartz with 7.

The characteristic color of emeralds is brilliant, vivid green. The shades vary somewhat, but only an expert can select among them. The emerald is a variety of the mineral called beryl, whose transparent specimens are also valued as gems. It is a silicate of aluminum combined with the rare element glucinum beryllium. The colors of beryls are green, blue, yellow, white, and reddish. The peculiar rich green of the emerald is due to the presence of a small amount of oxide of chromium. Emeralds, on account of the rarity of the best specimens, are often sold at prices as high as those of diamonds of equal or even greater size.

There is a bluish-green variety of the beryl known as aquamarine, a gem of much less value than the emerald, which is found in many places, including Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Colorado. Opaque crystals of beryl occasionally attain

an enormous size. There is a specimen found at Grafton, N. H., which weighs 2,900 pounds, and others weighing a ton or more are known. Of course these masses, although composed of the mineral beryl, have no value as gems. Other semi-transparent crystals of beryl attain several pounds in weight.

It is an interesting fact that all the most precious stones, except the diamond, are compounds of the common element aluminum. The diamond stands by itself in not being a compound, but a pure element (carbon), in the form of a transparent crystal. The hardest of all known things, it is also the most brilliant, depending for its beauty not upon accidental colors derived from extraneous sources and chemical blending, but solely upon its own marvellous power of splitting up and dispersing the light waves, and displaying their gorgeous spectral colors. It is a natural spectroscope.

The Great aluminum gems, on the other hand, owe their beauty mainly to inherent colors so that each of them is monochromatic. The curious fact just referred to, viz: that, except the diamond, all the finest jewel stones are based upon aluminum, comes out clearly in the following list:

Diamond—Pure crystallized carbon. Sapphire and Ruby—Oxide of aluminum, colored by traces of metallic oxides.

Emeralds and beryls—Silicate of aluminum and glucinum.

Chrysoberyl—Compound of aluminum and glucinum.

Topaz—Complicated silicate of aluminum.

Garnet—Silicate of aluminum.

Turquoise—Phosphate of aluminum.

All of these gems, with the single exception named, owe their colors to impurities, and not one of them is an unmixed element except the diamond.

Yet the splendor of the single color exhibited by a fine emerald, sapphire, topaz or ruby is often so effective that the market price of any of these stones may, in particular cases, exceed that of diamonds. These softer stones also lend themselves to the gem-carver's art. Emerald has sometimes been cut into various forms. Nero is said to have had an emerald lens which he wore in a ring. There is at Florence, Italy, a miniature portrait of Ludovico Sforza carved out of a ruby.

My War Time Trip To London Town

(Continued from Page 6)

—was made on sleighs. This was great. Just imagine a cold fine night, a full moon, snow everywhere, and some 50 sleighs with their tinkling bells racing through the country. That ride made up fully for our long hungry wait at Tornea.

But at Haparanda we were again subjected to all sorts of formalities. Customs we were used to, passports were old friends, but the Swedes presented us with doctors and a medical examination was held on each traveller.

Well, we got away at last. A well-

appointed train carried us south to Stockholm. At this capital the mid-day hours were spent and the night train took us to Christiania. Again we were given some hours to enjoy the sights of the capital and again the night was spent in travelling.

Bergen, when we went through it on Christmas Eve, was just lovely. The town is built on hills and the quaint architecture seemed exactly to suit the place. A long winding fjord leads out into the North Sea. Three weeks later I was back in the pretty little town—but what a change! Practically the whole of the residential part of the place had been burnt out. The whole smouldering ruins seemed to wall "Ichabod."



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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 25, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch.	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	per tael 1920

Sovereigns:

buying rate @ 2-7/8 Tls.	7.63
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. \$	10.50
Peking Bar	389
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27.60
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London	26.01
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	4.77
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7/8
London	Demand 2-7/8
India	T.T. 194 1/2
Paris	T.T. 364 1/2
Hamburg	T.T. 365
Hamburg	Demand 365
New York	T.T. 62 1/2
New York	Demand 62 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 74 1/2
Japan	T.T. 80 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 146

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-8 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-8 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 381 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s. 381 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 64 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

\$1—Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1—Franks	4.09
" " 1—Hk. Tls.	3.07
Gold " 1—Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	1.39
" " 1—Rupees	2.21
" " 1—Roubles	2.35
" " 1—Mex. \$	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4375
Chinese Dollars, 72.45
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 1/2
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand, 109
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tals, 87

February 25, 1916.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 24.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	7.81d.
March-April	7.60d.
October-November	7.33d.

GERMANY'S TEXTILE WORK

A description of the condition of the German textile industries is given by the *Vossische Zeitung*, which admits the prevalence in them of "great unemployment." This unemployment, it says, was caused in the first instance by the lack of raw material, which necessitated an economic management of the stocks. The Government saw itself compelled to sequester the material in order in the first instance to provide for the needs of the army. In addition it issued several orders restricting production in many branches that of cotton yarns and pure woolen stuffs being the most important. This necessitated a further order limiting the work in the mills. On August 4, 1914, the work in all spinning, weaving, and knitting establishments was restricted to five days a week. But most mills which had no military orders on hand were compelled to reduce their time far below the legal limits, so that a large number of workers either became totally unemployed or only worked a few hours per week.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 24.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot, 3s. 5 1/2d. to 3s. 6 1/2d.	Paid and Sellers.
----------------------------------	-------------------

April to June delivery, 3s. 5 1/2d. to 3s. 6 1/2d., Paid and Sellers.

Tendency of market, Firm.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 23: Spot, 3s. 5 1/2d., Paid and Sellers.

April to June delivery 3s. 5 1/2d., Paid and Sellers.

Tendency of market, Quiet.

Anglo-Java Estates Paying 45 Tael Cent Dividend

We are informed by Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., that at the forthcoming annual general meeting of shareholders in the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., the directors will recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year 1915 of Tael 0.45 per share.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, February 24.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 38 per cent.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 25, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S.M.C. 1915 5 1/2% Debs.	Ts. 103.50
Shanghai Lands 1913	—
6% Debs.	Ts. 105.00
Shanghai Club 6%.	Ts. 103.00
Langkats Ts.	37.50
New Engineering Ts.	10.50
Shanghai Dock Ts.	64.50
Ewo Cotton Ts.	140.00
Shanghai Cotton Ts.	90.50
Anglo Javans Ts.	15.60
Anglo Javans Ts.	15.75
Butes Ts.	2.00
Chempecks Ts.	17.75
Chemors Ts.	2.60
Chengs Ts.	5.00
Chengs Ts.	5.10
Dominions Ts.	18.00
Quilas "L" Ts.	11.50
Consolidated Ts.	5.15
Kota Bahroes Ts.	14.70
Kota Bahroes Ts.	14.75
Kroewoeks Ts.	24.00
Kroewoeks Ts.	24.50
Repah Ts.	1.60
Shanghai Malay (Pref.) Ts.	15.00
Zhangbes Ts.	9.40
Anglo Dutch Ts.	6.50

Direct Business Reported

Batu Anams Ts.	2.30
Consolidated Ts.	5.15
Java Consolidated Ts.	25.00
Kota Bahroes Ts.	14.75
Sua Manggis Ts.	3.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 25, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kiebangs Ts.	1.62 1/2 cash
Chemors Ts.	2.55 cash
Java C'dateds Ts.	24.50 cash
Philippines Ts.	2.70 cash
Philippines Ts.	2.75 cash
Dominions Ts.	18.00 cash
Zhangbes Ts.	9.75 March
Consolidated Ts.	5.15 cash
Consolidated Ts.	5.12 1/2 cash

Direct

Langkats Ts.	38.00 cash
Butes Ts.	2.00 cash
Telephones Ts.	37.00 cash
Java C'dateds Ts.	25.00 cash
Kotas Ts.	14.75 cash
Anglo Javans Ts.	15.65 cash
Chempecks Ts.	18.00 cash
Dominions Ts.	18.50 March

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 1/2 Millions of Tals

to its policyholders, and the Company's

books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Tals

Assurances in force on March 31st,

1915, when the total Assets stood at

more than

9 1/2 Millions of Tals

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational

and Annuity Policies issued at current

rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on Foreign

and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on Foreign

and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

Cheaper Steel Is Promised America

Bethlehem Co.'s President Offers To Make Armor At Any Price To Stop Federal Plan

Washington, January 17.—Substantial reduction in the price of armor plate was promised the Senate naval committee today by L. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, if Congress would adopt the administration's proposed five-year naval building program.

Grace was testifying at a hearing on Senator Tillman's bill to provide for a government armor factory. He said:

"We are selling armor to one purchaser, the government of the United States, and that purchaser without a policy, he said. Adopt a policy and we will meet with this committee or other authorized government officials and make a price, which, I am sure, you will admit is fair. We are willing to take almost any price to prevent the government from erecting its own plant and making us throw away the \$7,200,000 we have invested in this highly specialized business."

Mr. Grace produced record to show that the total cost of producing armor plate was \$315 a ton, if his plant was operated at full capacity, but that it was operated at only one third capacity, bringing the cost to \$449. The Government pays \$425 a ton.

Under the Administration's building program, Grace said, his plant would be run at two-thirds capacity, making the cost \$367. He declared the business now was paying only 1 1/2 per cent. on the investment, without any provision for repayment of capital invested. He protested against charges that private manufacturers gouge the Government.

Cotton Market Report

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld writes as follows in his weekly Cotton market report:—

China Cotton.—Since my last report was issued, the Cotton trade has witnessed a succession of firm markets, which is due in a large measure to the attitude of the Farmers who are reluctant to part with their Cotton, being firm in their ideas of seeing higher prices. The shortage in this season's crop together with the above mentioned reason have no doubt brought about a moderate revival of bull speculation on the part of the outside public. Even at this new level of prices sentiment continues bullish in the main, and the belief in a further advance is confidently expressed by many. It cannot be denied that the amount of Cotton which the trade seems willing to absorb has prevented any pressure of Spot Cotton locally, but in considering this demand in relation to consumption, it should not be overlooked that a fair share of the Mills' requirements has undoubtedly been filled by purchases from India and Hankow districts, and while a large number of Mills are yet to be supplied with Cotton for the latter months of the season the stoppage of night work by some of our friends will doubtless relieve the pressure for Cotton to a certain extent.

Under the circumstances therefore I would advise taking advantage of any weakness by buying desirable lots to cover futures. Tone of the market, steady to firm.

Liverpool:—Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown, 11.70. Price of Fine M. C. Bengal, 5.75. Price of Mid-Americans, 7.75. Price of Mid-Americans last reported, 7.77. Tone of market, quiet.

New York Market:—Price of Mid-American, May 11.55. Price of Mid-American, Oct. 11.92. Tone of market, quiet.

Indian Market:—

Hingmat, Mar-Apr, shipment 45 1/2.

Yontmal, Mar-Apr, shipment 46.

St. F. Bengal Mar-Apr, shipment 39 1/2.

Akola & Nagpur Mar-Apr, shipment 45 1/2.

Tone of market, weak.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

NEW WAR INDUSTRIES FLOURISHING IN JAPAN

Necessity of Increasing Iron Supply a Serious Question, Says Writer

Writing to the current issue of the *Zaisei Keizai Jihō*, a financial and economic magazine, on the effect of the war upon industries in Japan, Mr. Oka, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau, states that the new industries which have been started because of the war or rather because of the changed situation since the war broke out, are the manufacturing of dye stuffs and drugs which the Government has undertaken to protect, and the industries for making necessary materials for explosives such as carbolic acid, metallic sodium, peroxide of soda, and gauze tissues. The industries which flourished before the war, and which have prospered even more because of the war, are cotton weaving, glass, celluloid, rice-paper, electric batteries, lumber yards, coal tar distilling, potash, sulphur, and carbide manufacture, caustic soda, crude glycerine, chloride of potash, sulphuric acid, nitric acid and other chemicals, condensed milk, and painting canvases, to mention a few. Even the alkali industry which was before thought unworkable in Japan has now been taken up in Kyushu by a prominent business man.

Mr. Oka then points out that one of the serious industrial questions of the present day in Japan is how to increase the supply of iron. The present condition is far from satisfactory, because to meet the average demand for 1,200,000 tons a year the total home supply is only 350,000 tons. The condition is quite deplorable both from an industrial and military point of view. In past years, the Government investment of a vast amount of capital for iron refining works with no appreciable profit was the subject of much adverse criticism, but the present war has taught the people that the Government was wise and the investment worth while. Moreover, it has now become necessary that the third expansion of the government iron foundry should be voted for.

Since the outbreak of war, the government has spared no effort in promoting industries that ought to be started, and during last year, all that were decided necessary were started. In the present year, efforts will be directed to increase the output so that not only the home demand, but also the foreign demand may be met. Besides, attention should be paid to the fact that certain kinds of goods owing to decline in export, are congested in the market. New markets for these should be opened either in China or in the South Sea Islands. Mr. Oka then goes on to say that it is necessary that a portion of Japan's industries should be removed to China, the reason being that China is expected in future to increase her import duty, and the only means to avoid the tax on Japanese manufactured goods in China is to remove the plants and capital to China so far as the production of the amount to be consumed in China is concerned. It is not certain that the increase of the Chinese import tariff will be realized in the near future, but businessmen in Japan should now be prepared for such an occurrence. The industrial investment in China in this sense is a stupendous work and Mr. Oka is of opinion that as the first step, it is necessary that thorough investigation of China be made. It is to be admitted the best locality for such investment is the Yangtze region, for the population there is the largest, labor cheap, raw materials abundant, and the supply of coal convenient. It is even supposed that some day the Yangtze valley will become the busiest industrial center in the Far East. Those interested in the trade with China should not neglect to study the place. The official goes on to say that the most promising industries to be started in central China are spinning, weaving, flour milling, leather works, glass, and soap making, printing, building materials and iron works. Besides, paper milling, oil milling, match making, ship building, machinery making, aerated waters, brewers, and cement supply are also promising. These industries have already been well developed in this country, and it is thought comparatively easy to remove them to the engineers and skilled laborers educated here. In doing this, it is also desirable that the enterprises should be as much as possible joint concerns between Japanese and Chinese, for such would enhance the cordiality between the two nations, and the industries would be of mutual interest.

Mr. Oka further says that the same may be said of extending Japanese industries to Asiatic Russia. Russia has already levied a heavy import tax on Japanese goods, but this cannot be helped in view of the great war Russia is engaged in. The import duty will not in the near future be removed and the Japanese trade with Russia is thus under a handicap. But if Japan desires to realize profit from Russia, it must be on an industrial basis, just as prior to the war, Germany carried on big industries in Russia on a joint capital. It is also necessary that both nations study each other more closely, so that the fruit of the growing intimacy may be gathered.

In conclusion, Mr. Oka says that Japan's commercial and industrial development since the beginning of the war has up to the present been all that could be desired. But after the war is over, there may again be fierce competition among all the Powers of the world in trade and industry, and Japan is not yet in a condition to successfully cope with such world's competition.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$790 B.
Chartered	452.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187 1/2
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$415 B.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2
Union of Canton	950.
Yangtze	\$240 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	965. 6d. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 1/2
Oriental Cons.	375. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85
Raub	Tls. 3.30
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old \$98 S.
	new 94 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 64 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93.
Hongkong Wharf	\$75 1/2 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	Tls. 3.
China Realty (ord.)	\$7 1/2 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80 B.
	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 70 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 78.
Lou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 1/2
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.60
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German B'ry	\$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 25 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6.
China Sugar	\$140 Sa.
Green Island	\$10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 37 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$62 1/2.
Lane, Crawford	\$90 B.
Moutrie	\$38 N.
Watson	\$6.80 B.
Weeks	\$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2.05
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.40 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.30 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Chempeck	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.10 B.
Dominion	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 13 S.
Kapela	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20
Karan	Tls. 18 1/2.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 1/2.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Permat	Tls. 7 1/2 S.
Repah	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sama-gaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seekie	Tls. 1.20 B.
Senawang	Tls. 2.02 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1.62 1/2.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Talping	1 1/2.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 3.70
Tebong	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Zhangbe	Tls. 2.60 S.
	Tls. 93 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 10.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
Shai Elec. and Ash.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94 1/2.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 26.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 97.
	Tls. 300.
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales.	B. B.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.B.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bankok Hlolo Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Kiang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Colombo Madras Singapore
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fookchow Manila Taiping
Haliphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Yokohama Hankow Tientsin
New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Fondichery Peking Tourane
Haliphong Papeete
Hankeou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office, 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
..... \$38,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors

..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta London Shanghai
Canton Lyons Singapore
Colonbo Malacca Sourabaya
Fookchow Manila Taiping
Hankow Harbin Tientsin
Hioho Nagasaki Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital contributed by Kpg. Tls. the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,738,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St.

E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin
chende) Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayowak Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE.

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:

31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,250,000
..... U.S. \$4,500,000

London Bankers:

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents

All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital, L. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur
Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sinanfu
Dalny Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Honolulu Osaka
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Mercanti's Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,768)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandong Palembang Tandjong Babel
Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabala

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN that no Person

or Firm is entitled to use

the name of the BANK

OF TERRITORIAL

DEVELOPMENT OF

CHINA, Ltd., as a

reference, or to open credits

on the Bank in Harbin

or in any part of Russia or

Siberia without the express

permission in writing of

the Bank.

Shanghai, Feb. 23, 1916.

You can 'phone your WANT

AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential

Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:—
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang
Moukden, Changchun, Harbin
Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung,
Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu,
Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking
Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow,
Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen
etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

MME. BERNHARDT WILL VISIT AMERICA AGAIN

Declares 'German Threats' Will Not Prevent Another Farewell

London, January 15.—All the diabolical plots in the world can't keep Mme. Sarah Bernhardt from making another "farewell tour" of America, she said in her dressing room in the Coliseum today.

The interview came just at the end of her performance of "Les Cathedrales," a striking indictment of German destruction of cathedrales in France and Flanders that packs two big houses daily in London.

"I have received scores of threatening letters from America," said the "Divine Sarah." "They were signed with terrible Teutonic names."

A shrug of the divine shoulders. "But I defy them. I would have gone sooner had it not been for my physician's orders. I will go in October. I have no fear. If I must die in America, it must be. It is fate fore-ordained. But I shall be fully insured against assassination."

"You mean your life insured?" she was asked.

"O, no, no; not that," she replied. "Assurance that my company will be enabled to get back to France; that they will not be financially embarrassed; that they will not be held liable for damage to some one's property if I am blown up. I must take so many precautions usually unthought of."

NAVY AND PEACE TERMS

A Condition That the Allies Will Impose

Prominence is given throughout the American Press to the following statement, says the Times New York correspondent:—

One of the main points of the Allies' peace terms is that on no account will the German mercantile flag be permitted to be seen upon the high seas until full indemnification has been paid. The Allies have the power to do this, and mean to use it to the full extent.

War Cost to 5 Nations Is \$73,000,000 a Day

Paris, January 16.—After prolonged study of all available statistics, Alfred Neymarck, French economist, finds that the daily cost of the war to five of the belligerents has attained \$73,000,000, divided as follows:—
Germany, including advances to her allies, \$20,000,000; France, \$16,000,000; Great Britain, \$19,000,000; Russia, \$13,000,000; Italy, \$5,000,000.
Italy's expenses must rise to over \$6,000,000 daily, however, for by the end of July she will have spent \$2,000,000,000 altogether. The belligerent war loans to the end of last October totalled \$24,000,000,000, of which the United States supplied \$900,000,000. The allies have borrowed \$14,000,000,000 and the central empires \$10,000,000,000.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 22, -916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 12-18
Mutton " 12-18
Pork " 20-25
Veal " 20-25

Fish

Bream per lb. 12-14
Cod " 16-18
Pomfret " "
Mandarin " 15-20
Mackerel " "
Salmon " 18-20
Sole " none
Sole " 16-20
Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each \$2.00-2.50
Duck " 80-100
Eggs per doz. 15-18
Fowl per lb. 20-22
Geese each 80-140
Hare " 30-35
Partridge " 30-40
Pheasant " none
Pigeons " 20-25
Plover " 10-12
Quail " 18-20
Snipe " 14-16
Turkey per lb. 45-50

Teal each 12-14
Wild Duck " 30-35
Wild Geese " 30-40
Woodcock " 50-60
Wild Pigeon " 10-12

Fruit
Apples per lb. 12-20
Apricots " none
Bananas " 4

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

**Auctioneers, Expert Valuers
SALESROOMS**
In 184-185A, Szechuen Road,
TELEPHONE: 2653

Personal attention given to
House Auctions
A/c of Sales rendered within
3 Days of Sales.
Cash advances made on goods
entrusted to our Sale.

Terms on application.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

SPRING MEETING, 1916

APPLICATIONS for Stabling,
Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also
licences for Head Mafoos and Rid-
ing Boys for the half-year ending
31st August, 1916, must be for-
warded to the undersigned before 6
p.m. on Saturday, 26th instant.

Forms of application will be
found on the notice-board in the
Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for
Training on Wednesday, 1st
March, 1916, and the licences
referred to above will be issued at 9
a.m. on the same day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8830

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

**Furniture Manufacturers,
Upholsterers, Decorators,
And General Importers.**

We have special bargains to
offer, and give every care and
attention to customers' require-
ments.

The quality and style of our
goods are first-class, and we offer
the best possible value for prompt
Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt
attention.

P375, Nanking Road

(Corner of Yunnan Road)

Telephone No. 4470

8733

Just Received

**FERRO-PRUSSIAN Papers
FERRO-GALLIC Papers
TRACING CLOTH & Papers
MOUNTED DRAWING Papers
SECTIONAL Papers
and PROFILE papers**

Walter Dunn & Co.

A183, Szechuen Road,

'Phone No. 805.

Swedish-East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

**The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.**

Business and Official Notices

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXIII.

Boy, make the
most of what we
yet may spend,
Before we're
Broke and in the
Lift descend,
Cussed, my boy,
Cussed—gone our
Upper Crust Rye,
Sans Rye, sans
Crust, sans
Upper, and—sans
Friend.

"UPPER CRUST" IS
THE MOST DESIRABLE
AMERICAN RYE

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

CREAM CHEESE

**Fine Cream Cheese
Made
Fresh Daily**

Delivered to any place in town
'Phone 4740

8842

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,
17, Nanking Road
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8654

Acclimated Berry Vines

AT NANKING AGRICULTURAL GARDENS

**Mammoth Blackberry, rooted vines \$1.75 doz.
Dew Berry, " " \$1.00 "
Black Raspberry, " " \$1.50 "**

These are all acclimated varieties
of introduced berries. Postage paid
on all orders over \$3.00. Orders
should be sent at once to

College of Agriculture and Forestry
University of Nanking,
Nanking.

8886

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given
notice of an unlimited issue of
Exchequer Bonds bearing interest
at 5 per cent. annum, to be issued at
par and redeemable in five years,
free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of
£5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation are prepared to
telegraph applications for the
Bonds free of charge. Further
particulars can be obtained at the
Bank.

For the HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee have on their books the follow-
ing cases seeking employment:—

Accountants.....
Clerks.....
Typists.....
Overseers.....
Stenographers.....
Watchmen.....
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,

Secretary

8872

**Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9**

Willard
Keeping Busy
Since people have learned how much
Willard Service means towards good start-
ing and lighting, we haven't much time
for looting.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

AT THE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
THE
**LEAP-YEAR-DAY
MASQUERADE**
ON
29 FEBRUARY, 1916
WILL BE THE EVENT OF THE SEASON
**GRAND SUPPER CONFETTI
FULL ORCHESTRA
TICKETS \$3.00**
FOR SALE AT HOTEL OFFICE AND PALACE HOTEL

8837

Ministry of Communications

Department of Telegraphs, Posts
and Navigation.

Tenders are invited for the supply
of Underground Cables, Cable
hangers, iron arms and bolts, iron
wire etc., etc., for the Peking Tele-
phone System.

Conditions governing tenders,
specifications and drawings may be
obtained from the undersigned on
payment of a fee of five Mexican
Dollars for each complete copy.
This fee is not returnable.

CHOW WAN-PANG,

Director General

of Telegraphs, Posts and Navigation.
Peking, 26 February, 1916.

8856

NOTICE

BUYERS of "Shell" Motor Spirit
are requested to note that quota-
tions are based on, and drums
filled with, a weight of 58 pounds
per 10 gallons.

**The Asiatic Petroleum Co.
(North China), Ltd.**

8838

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NOTICE

On 1st March, our office
will be removed to

No. 43, Kiangse Road.

HOLLAND CHINA TRADING CO.

8845

Newly Opened

Russian
Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions
and all kinds of Russian
Liquors and Vodka at
Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN

918, Broadway

7946

seems that the same thing must be
said of Mr. Yang Tu, unless indeed it
is a wise statecraft to loosen forces
which may fling the threatened
country of ours into the loom of an
unknown destiny.

Peace and Comfort

By W. Pett Ridge,
The Celebrated Humorist

"Always good-tempered," de-
clared the uncle, emphatically. He
spoke as the eldest member of the
audience invited to hear the latest
communication, in a familiar green
envelope, from the British Expedi-
tionary Force. "That's what I like
about the lad. No grumbling, no com-
plaining, no nothing. It was just the
same in my day with the Army. I
can call to mind only in the Sudan—
"It's the way I always brought him
up," claimed Mrs. Hayes. "I never
would allow him to be anything but
cheerful. If he forgot to be that, I
simply shook him until he came right
again."

"He's had worse shakings since
then, and he'll be glad of the few
days' rest his letter mentions. Now
you take care that he enjoys them
few days. A lot of people, when
their folk come home on leave, they
over-do it. They're too fussy." A
niece endeavored to arrest the de-
licate task of giving advice to the
hostess. "What a soldier wants,"
argued the uncle, "is to find no
alteration of any sort whatsoever."
"You needn't worry," said Mrs.
Hayes. "I promise you the boy
won't discover any changes. The
house and everything as he left it
will be the house and everything as
he sees it when he returns. And, of
course, he gives no particulars in his
letter of the date when he's likely
to get away, but from tomorrow
forwards I shall be ready for him."

Friends and relatives, as they pre-
pared to leave after this ceremony
of reading the war news, said to each
other that Mrs. Hayes was generally
as good as her word.

The niece remained, although Mrs.
Hayes gave the assurance that she
herself was capable of undertaking
the work single-handed, and the
niece proved useful in helping to
move sideboards and to hold steps
while Mrs. Hayes ascended them.
Before ten o'clock that night most of
the rooms had been dismantled, and
the two inspected the scene con-
tentedly. Mrs. Hayes said that on
the morrow she would be up with
the lark; and the niece, meaning
well, urged that others should re-
member that she was not so young
as she had been; the niece found
herself at once furnished with a
permit to leave the house.

"But you don't look a minute
older," declared the young woman,
eager to atone for the lapse.

"Enough said," remarked Mrs.
Hayes coldly. "You can look in your
way home from work tomorrow
evening."

The rooms, thanks to her own un-
aided efforts, were restored to their
normal appearance by three o'clock
on the following afternoon. Some
talking outside on the pavement
engaged her attention, and she drew
the curtain back carefully.

"He's here," she gasped. "He's
arrived. He's come back!"

Private. Hayes, mud-stained but
cheerful, was in the center of an in-
terested, admiring group, submitting
to a rapid fusillade of questions. He
began to exhibit souvenirs, and then
his mother found that the limit of
endurance had been reached.

"Robert!" she cried, opening the
window. "What do you mean by it,
standing out there and making a
chatterbox of yourself? Come inside
this minute, and scrape some of that
dirt off you. And don't go forgetting
there's a mat just inside the front
door."

The lad, obeying the summons,
declared he thought there was no harm
in chatting briefly to neighbours; she
told him that his mother had the first
rights to information and well he
knew it. He was sent to the scullery
for half an hour, and returned spruce
enough to feel at home in the clean and
tidy surroundings. His mother, sur-
veying him now with complacency,
inquired whether he was glad to be
with her again; his prompt answer

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a
Chinese gentleman, with experience
as store-keeper, godown-keeper or
time-keeper. Please apply to Box
302, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

HOUSES TO LET

HALF OF LARGE furnished
detached house to let at very
moderate rental. Wayside district.
Telephone, garage, stable, small
garden, large verandah. Board if
desired. Mrs. Crumrine desires, if
possible, to sell the new fittings and
furniture, used a month. Inquiries
to Room 101, Palace Hotel.

8843-M-1

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, rooms for offices or
showrooms, in immediate neighbour-
hood of Avenue Edouard VII and
the Bund. Moderate terms. Apply
to Market & Co., Shanghai, Ltd.,
89-91 Rue Montauban.

8853

TO LET, one very large and one
small room, 1st floor, Peking Road,
suitable for offices. Moderate terms.
Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8854-F-29

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8856

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1283

Exchange and Mart

PAPER. Advertiser wishes to
purchase calendar and M. G. Cap.
Paper in any quantities; 1 ream to
5000 reams. Send samples and prices
to Box 324, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8840-F-24-26

WANTED to buy, some odd lots
of new issue of Pengkalan rubber
shares, at market price. Apply to
Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

8855-F-27

JAPANESE PUPS for sale,
thoroughbred. Apply 88, Szechuen
Road, Shanghai Flora.

8846-F-27

had nothing of ambiguity, and her
satisfaction became perfect.

"You'll find it very different from
life in the trenches, or dig-outs, or
whatever you call 'em, my dear," she
said. "Your room is just as you left
it, and I guarantee that you are going
to know what comfort is for the first
time for many long months."

In preparing an early meal, she
listened, clicking her tongue sym-
pathetically at the more acute details of
discomfort. Once she stopped in the
job of making toast in order to give
him a kiss, a signal of affection he
had not received from her since the
days of early childhood. He offered
to open the tin of sardines, but she
would not hear of this. During the
brief period of his leave he was, as
directed, to do no manner of work but
to enjoy the experience of being waited
upon, hand and foot. Later she ap-
plied a match to his pipe and found
his slippers. He became rather silent
—this to her great concern—and it
was with relief that she heard the
niece call "Coo-ee!" through the letter
opening of the front door.

"I don't know what's suddenly
gone wrong with him," whispered the
mother, "but I've no doubt you'll
cheer him up, as you always use to.
It's a mystery to me. He ought to
be enjoying himself and somehow he
isn't!"

Private Hayes received young

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS WITH BOARD
BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
Telephone 3482

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let,
at 61, Carter Road, superior
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing
south, large verandah and bathroom
attached. Garden, tennis, telephone.
Tram station. Excellent cuisine.
Terms moderate.

8857

TO LET, in private German
family, well-furnished room with
bathroom attached. Terms moder-
ate. Apply to Box 300, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8850-M-3

TO LET, 28, Carter Road, one
large bed-sitting-room, with bath-
room attached, hot water, etc. Full
board.

8838

ONE LARGE ROOM (now
vacant), well-furnished, suitable
for two bachelors or married couple;
excellent home cooking, reasonable
rate. Apply Mrs. A. Abeles, 23,
North Szechuen Road, Raffles
House.

8849-F-27

TO LET, big furnished front room,
with verandah and bathroom attach-
ed. Apply to 29, Quinsan Road.

8834-F-26

TO LET, very large room, also
smaller room, with bathrooms
attached, facing Race Course.
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling
Well Road.

8717-F-29

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11
Quinsan Gardens, comfortable
furnished rooms with board.
Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

FOR SALE, a dark-blue, boat-
shaped perambulator, in excellent
condition, cost \$75. Owner asks
\$50. Please apply to Box 330,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8851-M-3

WANTED: Second hand plate
camera, Goertz or Zeiss, 9 by 12
cm. with 12 slides. Apply to
Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

8868-F-28

WANTED, Motor-boat, new or
Second-hand, First-class and Com-
fortable. Reply, with full particu-
lars and price, to Box 312, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8816-F-26

visitor with cordiality and conversa-
tion was vivacious enough for a time;
the niece found a cushion to support
his back and a stool for his slumped
feet to rest upon, and in accepting
these, he again returned to a condi-
tion of slight moodiness. Glancing
around the room he mentioned that
the pianoforte had been shifted to a
new angle; the two women hurried to
replace it in the old position. He
declared that an engraving on the wall

was awry, and they hastened to
admit that their eyes were not to be
trusted, and to please him set it
askew. He asked for more ventila-
tion, and a window was instantly
opened; he argued against draughts,
and they closed it. A fire-engine bell
sounded, and Private Hayes said that
the clamour in London streets was
scarcely endurable. Outside, folk
hurried along. A loud knock came
at the door.

"If you want to see a really nice
old house," shouted the uncle, entering
excitedly, "now's your chance!"
"What's that, what's that?"
demanded the young soldier.
"You stay here, my dear," coun-
selled his mother. "You've got to get
all the rest you can. What you want
is peace and comfort."
"I don't think!" retorted the lad.

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